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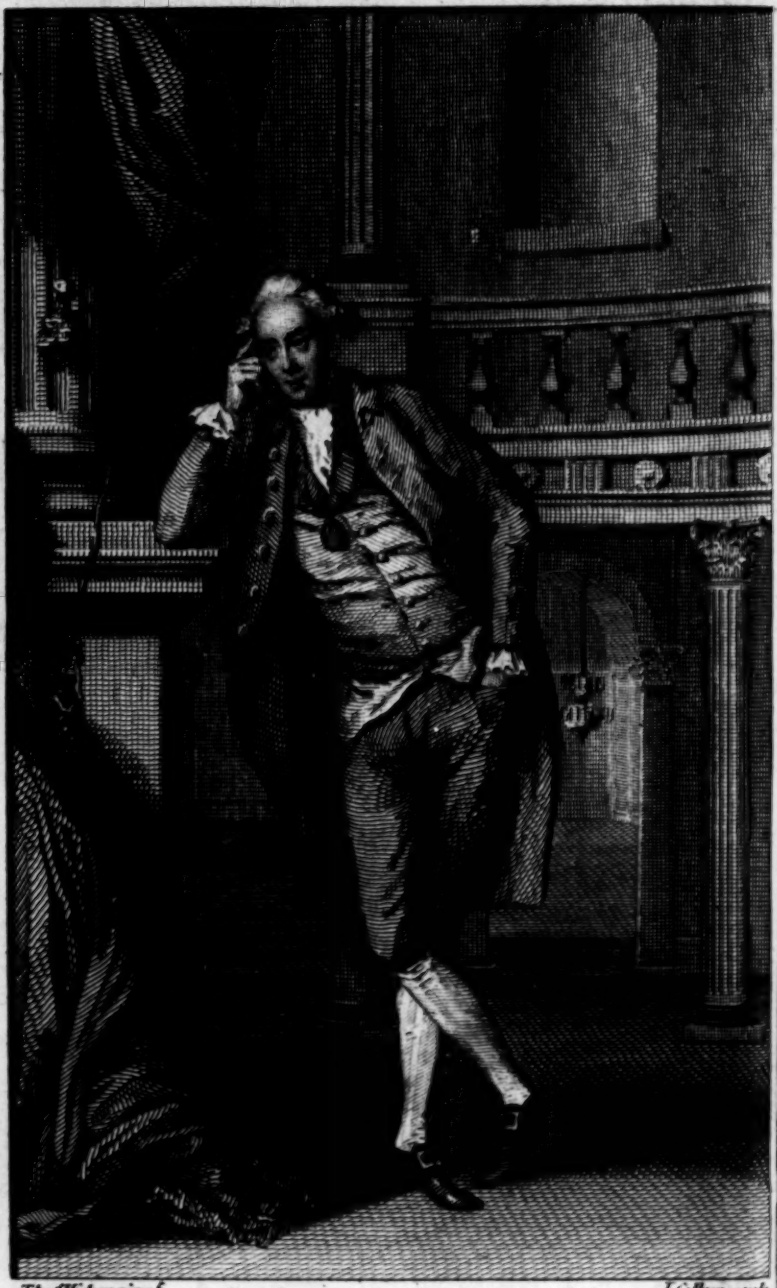

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WILLIAM DAWSON Esq.r

Master of the Ceremonies at the New Rooms.

Published as the Act directs March 10. 1779.

THE

NEW BATH GUIDE;

OR,

Uſeful POCKET COMPANION;

Neceſſary for All Perſons reſiding at, or reſorting to, this Ancient and Opulent CITY.

Giving an ACCOUNT of

The firſt Diſcovery of its Medicinal WATERS, By King BLADUD;

The Nature and Efficacy of the *Warm Baths* and *Sudatories*,

And the Rules, with the prices of Bathing and Pumping.

The Virtues of the BATH WATERS uſed inwardly or externally.

Liſts of the Medical Faculty, Artiſts, and Attornies.

A Deſcription of the Aſſembly-Rooms, Public Charities, Churches, Chapels, and other Edifices;

A Liſt of the *Lodging* and *Boarding-Houſes*, and *Price* of *Lodgings*.

Alſo, an Account of

The REGULATIONS the CHIRAMEN are ſubject to, and their FARES to different Parts of the City.

A Liſt of all the Inns and Taverns, the Names of the People they are kept by, and their ſituations; with

An Account of the Machines, Poſt-Coaches, and Diligences, that ſet out from each.

A Table of the going out and coming in of the POST, WAGGONS, CARRIERS, &c.

The Principal ROADS to different Parts of the Kingdom:

DIRECTIONS for Paſſing the *Severn* into *Wales*;

And many other particulars worthy Obſervation.

[*The whole embelliſhed with five Copper-Plate Engravings, viz. Portraits of both Maſters of the Ceremonies, Plan of the City, Elevation of the Town-Hall, and View of the Creſcent.*]

To which is added, The Life, Character, &c. of RICHARD NASH, Eſq; who preſided over the Amuſements of this City upwards of Fifty Years.

A NEW EDITION, *corrected* and *much enlarged*.

BATH: Printed by R. CRUTTWELL, 1780,

For W. TAYLOR, Bookſeller, in *Church-Street*, *Kingſton-Buildings*. Sold alſo by all the other Bookſellers in Bath; and *R. Baldwin*, Bookſeller, in Pater-noſter-Row, London.—Price 1s.

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THE

New BATH GUIDE, &c.

A Conciſe Account of the CITY of BATH, ANTIENT and MODERN.

THE City of Bath is ſituated in a fine fruitful valley, in the north-eaſt part of the county of *Somerſet*, diſtant about 13 meaſured miles from *Briſtol*, and 107 from *London*; environed by a number of fertile hills, abounding with ſprings of excellent water, which is conveyed by leaden pipes to almoſt every houſe in the city: The river *Avon*, which paſſes through it, is navigable to and from *Briſtol*.—It was ever famous ſince its firſt diſcovery for its MEDICINAL WATERS. The Britons called this place Yr ennaint Twymin, as Camden informs us, but he does not explain the meaning, which is, The Warm or Hot Bath; it was likewiſe called Caer Badon, which is the very name it now bears, that is, the City of Bath. It is ſaid to have been built by Blethin, or Bledin Cloyth, that is, as Bale interprets it, *Bladus Magus*, or *Bladud the Sage*. William of Malmeſbury is for attributing the Baths to the *Romans*; and that he might go as high he could, gives the honour to *Julius Cæſar*; which notion of his, Leland treats with contempt. That they were known to the *Romans*, and improved by them, is true, but not ſurely ſoon after their coming, ſince *Solinus* is the firſt author who mentions them; and he tells us there were hot ſprings in Britain, ſurrounded with buildings, and dedicated to *Minerva*. Hence Camden very ingeniouſly conjectures, that, from their being thus adorned and dedicated by the *Romans*, the *Britons* gave them the new name of Caer Palladdur, that is, the city of Pallas's Waters; *Ptolemy* calls them, with great propriety, Therm Sudatæ, Aquæ Calidæ, or, the Warm Waters. In Leland's

Itinerary, we find them ſtiled Aquæ Solis, or the Waters of the Sun. It ſeems that the *Romans* had fortified *Bath* in ſuch a manner, that the *Britons* were not eaſily diſpoſſeſſed of it by the *Saxons*, who became maſters of it anno domini 599; they gave it the name of Akmancheſter, which Camden and Biſhop Gibſon both interpret the City of Valetudinarians. The names of its ſeveral baths are, the *King*'s-Bath, the *Queen*'s-Bath, the *Hot*-Bath, and the *Croſs*-Bath; of which we ſhall treat more fully in the following pages.

This place was originally a reſort of cripples and diſeaſed perſons; but is now as much frequented by the gay and healthy for their pleaſure, as the ſick for their health.

Chance being the common ſource of ſuch diſcoveries as bring Mineral Fountains, and their healing virtues, to the knowledge of mankind, we ſhall find it manifeſting itſelf in a very ſingular manner at *Bath*; and in the moſt eminent caſe, leading an ingenious young Prince to one of the greateſt ſecrets of nature, for the cure of a loathſome diſeaſe which he laboured under.

The ſtory touching the Prince having been ſolemnly handed down to the elders of the preſent age;—as they received it, we here repeat the ſubſtance of it:

"While BLADUD, the only ſon of LUD HUDIBRAS, the eighth King of the Britons from Brute, was a young man, he, by ſome accident or other, got the Leproſy; and, leſt he ſhould infect the Nobility and Gentry, who attended his father's levee, with that diſtemper, they all joined in an humble petition to the King, that the Prince might be baniſhed the Britiſh court. LUD HUDIBRAS, finding himſelf under a neceſſity of complying with the petition of his principal ſubjects, ordered BLADUD to depart his palace; and the Queen, upon parting with her only ſon, preſented him with a ring, as a token by which ſhe ſhould know him again, if he ſhould ever get cured of his loathſome diſeaſe.

"The young Prince was not long upon his exile, nor had he travelled far, before he met with a poor ſhepherd, feeding his flocks upon the downs, with whom, after a little diſcourſe about the time of the day, and the variations of the weather, he exchanged apparel, and then endeavoured for employ in the ſame way. Fortune ſo far favoured

voured BLADUD's designs, that he soon obtained from a Swineherd, who lived near where *Cainsham* now stands, the care of a drove of pigs, which he in a short time infected with the leprosy: To keep this disaster as long as possible from his master's knowledge, he proposed to drive the pigs under his care to the other side of the Avon, to fatten them with the acorns of the woods that covered the sides of the neighbouring hills.

"BLADUD had behaved himself so well in his service, and appeared so honest in every thing he did, that his proposal was readily complied with; and the very next day the Prince provided himself with every thing necessary, set out with his herd early in the morning, and soon meeting with a shallow part of the Avon, crossed it with his pigs, in token whereof he called that place *Swineford*.

"Here the rising sun, breaking through the clouds, first saluted the Royal Herdsman with his comfortable beams; and while he was addressing himself to the glorious luminary, and praying that the wrath of heaven against him might be averted, the whole drove of pigs, as if seized with a phrenzy, ran away, pursuing their course up the valley by the side of the river, 'till they reached the spot of ground where the hot springs of Bath boil up.

"The scum which the water naturally emits, mixing with leaves of trees and decayed weeds, had then made the land about the springs almost over-run with brambles, like a bog, into which the pigs directly emerged themselves; and so delighted were they in wallowing in their warm oozy bed, that BLADUD was unable to get them away, 'till excessive hunger made them glad to follow the Prince for food: Then, by a satchel of acorns shook, and slightly strewed before them, BLADUD drew his herd to a convenient place to wash and feed them by day, as well as to secure them by night; and there he made distinct crues for the swine to lay in; the Prince concluding, that by keeping the pigs clean and separate, the infection would soon be over among the whole herd. And in this pursuit he was much encouraged when, upon washing them clean of the filth with which they were covered, he observed some of the pigs to have shed their hoary marks.

"BLADUD had not been ſettled many days at this place, (which from the number of crues took the name of *Swineſwick*) before he loſt one of his beſt ſows; nor could he find her, during a whole week's diligent ſearch, 'till accidentally paſſing by the hot ſprings, he obſerved the ſtrayed animal wallowing in the mire about the waters, and on waſhing her, found, to his great ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, that ſhe was perfectly cured of the Leproſy.

"The Prince now began to conſider, that the ſame means by which the ſow got her cure, ſeemed very likely to effect his own, and, therefore, inſtantly ſtripped himſelf naked, and plunged himſelf into the ſedge and waters, wallowing in them as the ſow and his other pigs had done; and repeated it every morning before he turned out his herd to feed, and every night after crueing them up: So that in a few days his white ſcales began to fall off, and by continuing every day to bathe in the mud and waters, he ſoon received (as well as his whole herd) the perfect cure he hoped and prayed for.

"Convinced of the powerful efficacy of theſe ſprings, BLADUD returned home with his herd to his maſter, related to him the particulars juſt mentioned, and diſcovered who he was; at the ſame time aſſuring the Swineherd of his protection, and that as ſoon as he returned to court, he would prevail on the King his father to make him ſuch preſents as would fully reward him for his trouble.

"The Swineherd liſtened with great attention to what his ſervant ſaid;—yet though he ſaw a wonderful change in his countenance from what he had obſerved before, he could not avoid looking upon him as a madman, for ſaying he was the King's only ſon: But BLADUD, by the uniformity of his behaviour, and the politeneſs of his converſation, ſo far removed his maſter's ſuſpicion, that at laſt he gave ſuch credit to what he ſaid, as made him reſolve upon conducting him to court, to be ſatisfied of the truth of it.

"As ſoon as matters were prepared for the journey, the Prince and his maſter ſet out for the palace of LUD HUDIBRAS; and, after their arrival there, it was not long before BLADUD found an opportunity, while the King and Queen were dining in public, of putting the ring his mo-

ther

ther had given him into a glaſs of wine that was preſented to her; which the Queen, after drinking the liquor, no ſooner perceived at the bottom of the glaſs, than ſhe knew it to be the token ſhe had given her ſon; and with raptures cried out, *Where is Bladud, my child?*

" At theſe words an univerſal conſternation overſpread the whole aſſembly; and while the people were looking at one another with ſurprize and amazement, the Prince made his way through the crowd, and proſtrating himſelf before the King and Queen, he was thereupon, to the great aſtoniſhment and ſatisfaction of his maſter, received by them, and all the nobles preſent, though in his ſhepherd's cloaths, with the utmoſt tranſports of joy, as the heir apparent to the Britiſh crown; but could not be prevailed upon to tell where or how he got his cure.

" When the rejoicings were over on the happy event of BLADUD's return from exile, and the young Prince had ſent his maſter home, loaded with preſents, he began to ſolicit his father for permiſſion to travel into foreign parts, not only to improve himſelf in the knowledge of things, but to be out of the way of thoſe who had been the cauſe of his baniſhment from court, the better to ſtifle his reſentment for ſuch cruel uſage. The King, approving of his ſon's deſigns and reaſons, reſolved upon ſending him to *Greece*, as he was a youth of a very extraordinary genius, to be inſtructed in learning, which the *Grecians* were then eminent for.

" Ambaſſadors were therefore immediately appointed to go to thoſe learned people, and notify to them the King's intention; LUD HUDIBRAS, at the ſame time, ordering a numerous retinue, arrayed in the moſt ſplendid manner, to attend his ſon: But BLADUD beſeeched his father to omit all this, and inſtead of ſending him abroad as the heir apparent of the Britiſh crown, to permit him to ſet out on his travels as a private perſon, dreſſed in the habit of a ſtudent, deſirous of nothing but the attainment of knowledge.

" The King, after many perſuaſive arguments, complied with his ſon's deſire; and BLADUD ſet out for *Greece*, chuſing *Athens* for his chief place of abode; and continuing eleven years abroad, learned philoſophy, mathematics,

and necromancy; ſo that at his return to *Britain*, he was of great ſervice to his father in the management of the government; and learnt the art of ruling ſo well, that when LUD HUDIBRAS died, and BLADUD ſucceeded him, no monarch could be more capable of governing a nation than he was.

" BLADUD had no ſooner aſcended the *Britiſh* throne, than he went to the Hot Springs where he had got his miraculous cure when in exile, made ciſterns about them, and built himſelf a palace, with houſes for the chief of his ſubjects; which, from thenceforward went under the title of *Caerbren*, and became the ſeat of the *Britiſh* Kings.

" After this, BLADUD ſent for his old maſter, and gave him a handſome eſtate near the place where he lived, which he ſettled upon him and his heirs for ever; building thereon a manſion-houſe for him, habitations for his family and ſervants, and proper crues for his herd of ſwine. Theſe together made a town, divided into two parts, the Northtown and the Southtown, to which the Swineherd affixed the name of thoſe animals that had been the cauſe of his good fortune; and to this day, the north part of the town is called *Hogs-Norton*, but by ſome *Norton-Small-Reward*, from a tradition that the King's bounty was looked upon by the Swineherd but as a ſmall reward.

" When theſe works were compleated, BLADUD applied himſelf to nothing but ingenious ſtudies, which he purſued with ſo much aſſiduity, that he taught necromancy in his kingdom; purſuing his magical operations, 'till he attempted to fly to the upper regions of the air, with wings he had invented for that purpoſe; but unfortunately falling on a temple in the city of *Trinovantum*, dedicated to APOLLO, he was thereby daſhed to pieces."

After his death his body was depoſited at *New Troy*, as the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Granville*, formerly rector of *Bath*, declares it was found recorded in a couple of old manuſcript chronicles, one of which chronicles Doctor *Peirce* acknowledges to have been in his poſſeſſion when he publiſhed his *Bath Memoirs* in the year 1697.

[☞ *New Troy, mentioned in theſe Chronicles, as well as Trinovantum, where* BLADUD *met with his tragical death, appears*

appears (as handed down to us, and explained by some ancient historians) to have been one and the same place, and that no other than the City of BATH.]

This city appears to be of great antiquity, from the infinite number of ancient coins, statues, altars, inscriptions, and other monuments of Roman history, which have been, and are still daily discovered in and about it; mention whereof is made in *Camden*, *Guidott*, *Wood*, and many other authors.

It is evident, that the City of Bath has been several times destroyed, either by civil commotions or by fires; and that the old city was ten or twelve feet below the present one, for in digging some cellars to the house where Mr. Dodd, apothecary, now lives, in Stall-street, there was found (on the 29th day of June, 1753) a pedestal, on which was the following inscription:

L O C V M R E L I
G I O S V M P E R I N
S O L E N T I A M E
R V T V M N̄
V I R T V T E T
A V G R E P V R G A
T V M R E D D I D I T
C S E V E R I V S
*E M E R I T V S
‡ↃP E G.†

[*In English.*—This religious place, insolently thrown down, *Caius Severius Emeritus* purified and restored to the name and virtue of Augustus, in testimony of his gratitude.]

* EMERITUS *may either be the firname of* Caius Severius, *or may signify that he was past the military age, and had been honourably discharged from the duties of war, for his past good services.*

† P E G *stands for* Posuit Ergo Gratitudinis, *and is, therefore, rendered,* in testimony of his gratitude.

‡ *The* C *inverted, in ancient inscriptions, sometimes stands for the initial letter of a woman's name, and may, therefore, signify that his wife* Caia *joined with him in this pious office.*

In

In order to illuſtrate the above inſcription, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the *Romans* carried their adulations to their Emperors ſo far, as not only to flatter them in the groſſeſt manner whilſt living, but to deify them after they were dead, by erecting temples and altars to them: Of this the above inſcription is a proof; for it appears that *Caius Severius* had purified or cleanſed ſuch a place from its ruins and profanation, and had reſtored it to its original uſe, and dedicated it again to the virtue and name of the deceaſed Emperor, to whom it had been at firſt conſecrated.

In the year 1755, the Abbey-Houſe, or Priory, was taken down, which ſtood where the Duke of Kingſton's baths now are, and the walls of it extended to the Abbey-Green and the back of Church-Street. In digging out the ancient foundation of the Priory for the preſent new building, the workmen diſcovered, about twenty feet below the ſurface of the earth, ſome cavities which led to the remains of ſeveral very noble *Roman* baths and ſudatories, conſtructed upon their elegant plans, with floors ſuſpended upon ſquare brick pillars; and ſurrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vigour: Their dimenſions were very large. Hence it appears, that the *Roman* ſoldiery, though in ſo remote a ſtation, entertained higher ideas of the conveniency, elegance, and uſe of baths, than the ſettled inhabitants of *Great-Britain*.

The ſpring which ſupplied theſe baths being cleared from the rubbiſh, &c. and the ſeveral ancient ſewers for carrying off the water from the baths repaired, his Grace the late Duke of Kingſton built on the ſame ſpot ſeveral baths and ſudatories, upon an entire new plan of Mr. Thomas Jelly's, approved by ſome of the moſt eminent phyſicians, as well for the elegance and neatneſs of the deſign, as the utility of the ſeveral apartments.

The city being ſurrounded with an amphitheatrical circle of hills, and ſituated to the weſt, is a conſiderable addition to its delights: For Hippocrates was of opinion that a city ſo advantageouſly placed, and ſo much ſheltered from the north-eaſterly winds, muſt be the moſt healthy to live in.

Although its ſituation is low, the air is at all times very ſalubrious, and the inhabitants in general remarkably healthy,

thy. The late Mrs. Chandler, in her poem, entitled, A Deſcription of Bath, makes the following obſervations on the City and its Waters:

" The min'ral ſteams, which from the baths ariſe,
" From noxious vapours clear the neighb'ring ſkies:
" When fevers bore an epidemic ſway,
" Unpeopled towns, ſwept villages away;
" While death abroad dealt terror and deſpair,
" The plague but gently touch'd within their ſphere.

" Bleſt ſource of health! ſeated on riſing ground,
" With friendly hills by nature guarded round;
" From eaſtern blaſts, and ſultry ſouth ſecure,
" The air's balſamic, and the ſoil is pure."

An Account of the Bath Waters, the cauſe of their Heat, the Virtues of them in many Diſorders, taken inwardly or uſed externally, the beſt time of drinking them, the quantity generally taken, and the proper time for Bathing.

THE Bath waters certainly owe their origin to a mixture and fermentation of two different ſources diſtilling from the tops of two mountains, (*Claverton* and *Lanſdown*) meeting in the valley where the town ſtands; for all hills have a neſt of metals and minerals, and their bowels are cavernous and hollow. It is not, therefore, impoſſible, but on *Claverton-down* there ſhould lie the ſulphureous matter, which muſt riſe by impregnation from that excellent ſtone lying in ſeveral parts of the mountain, which hardens in the air, and grows caſed with a nitrous coat by time and cold weather; for all the mineral waters owe their virtue to an impregnation of rain water generated from the clouds, which are impreſſed in their courſe by mountains or eminences, and fall on the reſpective included minerals. And it is very well known that a due mixture of ſulphur, and filings of iron, moiſtened with water, will produce any degree of heat. This ſtone, therefore, muſt have a large quantity of ſulphureous or bituminous matter in its compoſition, as will be evident to a natural philoſopher, from theſe mentioned qualities; neither is it improbable, that the ferruginous or iron-tinctured

water

water takes its riſe from *Lanſdown*; the ſtone of it being hard, and on the top, flinty, black, and acrimonious, as iron ore is known to be.—Theſe two mountains, thus tinged by rain-water falling from the proper heights, meeting inſome caverns in the valley, and there fermenting, produce that hot, milky, ſoft liquid, called BATH WATER; far beyond any hot mineral water for its delicacy, and is thought to be ſuperior to any other hot water hitherto diſcovered on the habitable globe for its comfortable heat, as it poſſeſſes that milkineſs, detergency, and middling heat, ſo friendly to weakened conſtitutions, which all other hot waters want in the due degree; either being too hot, or too cold, to do any great good in caſes where they are preſcribed.

Theſe waters are beneficial in almoſt all chronical diſtempers, and can hurt in none, except in hæmorrhages, inflammations, or bad lungs, unleſs they be over-doſed in quantity, or too high or too hot a regimen be joined with them; for they are very grateful to the ſtomach, have a fine ſulphureous ſteely taſte, like that of the German Spa, or Pyrmont; and procure a great appetite, and good ſpirits, if cautiouſly managed; but if high meats and ſtrong liquors be indulged, they create inflammatory diſorders; they are of a ſtrengthening, cleanſing, attenuating, opening nature. They comfort the nerves, warm the body, and are good in all conſtitutions: And among the many complaints for the cure of which the Bath Waters are remarkable, the *Gout*, perhaps, bears the firſt place; in bringing the paroxyſms of this diſorder to a happy criſis, by fixing them in their proper ſituation in the extremities, and thus relieving the head, ſtomach, and vital parts; in promoting the exit of the gouty matter by an eaſy and gentle perſpiratory diſcharge, and thus, in a manner moſt agreeable to nature, giving a full and complete termination to the paroxyſm, and by that means rendering the intervals more complete, and the limbs leſs likely to become rigid in this diſorder, the Bath Waters inwardly taken are unparallelled. Nor are they leſs efficacious in certain ſtages of it, when externally applied. Bathing, in the decline of a fit of the Gout, either univerſal, or pumping on the part, has been found highly efficacious in promoting the exit of the gouty matter; and thus, in all probability, preventing the generation of thoſe chalky concretions, which we ſo often ſee to be

be the effects of a fit of the gout imperfectly terminated.* They are good in ſcorbutic rheumatiſm, and old wandering pains in any parts of the body, by bathing and drinking when the pains are not attended with any feveriſh heats.—Theſe waters are very beneficial in all diſorders of the paralytic kind and palſies,† convulſions, contractions, rheumatiſms, and lameneſs of all kinds; the bilious-cholic in particular is ſingularly relieved by their uſe, as are, obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, jaundice, ſcurvy, loſs of appetite, and hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, when proceeding from weakneſs of the ſtomach; they likewiſe remove all ſorts of cutaneous diſorders, (particularly the leproſy) by waſhing off thoſe malignant ſalts, that occaſion thoſe maladies, when taken inwardly, and diſcharging them by perſpiration in bathing; the ſulphureous particles too in the water entering into the ſkin, and diſſolving the ſalts which are lodged near the ſurface. And it is the given opinion, if any of the preceding diſorders fail of relief by the Bath Waters, 'tis becauſe the patients will not allow time enough for their cure; or elſe are too loth to take pains, or cannot keep to ſuch regular diet, as is abſolutely neceſſary in ſtubborn caſes.

It would be too tedious at preſent to enumerate all the diſeaſes curable by Bath Waters, internally taken or externally uſed.—As the Bath Waters are ſo very proper a medicine in the principal diſorders mentioned, where nature is very much oppreſſed; how rational it is to conceive, in caſes where ſhe is leſs grieved, that they muſt ſucceed better! Many people have come to Bath tired with taking medicines (at home) to no manner of purpoſe at all; they have drank the Bath Waters with abundance of delight and pleaſure, and by the help of a little phyſic have recovered to admiration.

Theſe waters ſhould always be drank hot from the pump, or elſe at your lodgings as warm as they can poſſibly be procured; they are taken hot for the ſake of the volatile ſpirit

* For a further account of this, *vide* Dr. OLIVER's elegant Treatiſe on the uſe and abuſe of Warm Bathing in Gouty caſes.

† For a particular account of the efficacy of the Bath Waters in theſe complaints, *vide* Dr. CHARLTON's excellent Treatiſe on the efficacy of Bath Water in Palſies.

ſpirit that circulates in them, which, being of a like nature with the univerſal menſtruum or alkali in our ſtomachs, does wonderfully reſtore it, when loſt or depraved. And it is ſomewhat ſtrange, to ſee its effects in weak ſtomachs, and decayed appetites, which are ſoon relieved by drinking the water hot from the pump. They are generally drank in the morning faſting, between the hours of ſix and ten, that they may have time to paſs out of the ſtomach; though ſome drink a glaſs about noon: The quantity generally taken in a day is from one pint to three, though ſome drink two quarts; few conſtitutions require more.

Of BATHING.

Before the patient goes into either of the Baths, a due preparation is neceſſary; the blood-veſſels ſhould not be too full, and the *primæ viæ* ſhould be cleanſed; without which cautions, Bathers are liable to head-aches, fevers, &c. and not only loſe the benefit they came for, but return to their homes much worſe than they came. The time for bathing is in the morning faſting at all times of the year; becauſe, being refreſhed by a night's ſleep, we are the better able to bear bathing, and digeſtion being compleated, we are not ſubject to diſorders which ariſe from crudities, ſuch as obſtructions, head-aches, &c. and faſting too, becauſe the natural heat being ſent out towards the circumference, by bathing, digeſtion would be diſturbed, were we to go in with a full ſtomach, and the whole animal œconomy put out of order, for want of a regular diſſolution of the contents of the ſtomach. You may drink a glaſs or two of the water during the time you are in the Bath, it being very refreſhing, and not only quenches thirſt, but alſo promotes perſpiration after. The time of ſtaying in the bath muſt be regulated by the Phyſician or Apothecary, according to the patient's ſtrength or diſorder.

An EASY CURE; *or, a* PRESCRIPTION *for an* INVALID *when at* BATH.

IF, brother Hyp, you want a cure
At BATH, a lodging warm ſecure;
There drink the wholeſome ſtream by rule,
When nature's ſtream runs low and cool.

Ariſe betime, to pump repair,
Firſt take the water, then the air;

Next

Next, strole to coffee-house, peruse,
With air of negligence, the news;

Not caring whether party rules;
Provided no rebellious tools
Disturb the nation's public peace,
To interrupt your private ease.

Frequent your church in decent dress,
There offer up religious vows;
Yourself to none but God address,
Avoiding foppish forms and bows.

When you've your due devotions paid,
Walk on the North or South Parade;
If weather's clear, in sun and air,
The best of whets—for food prepare.

Then sparing take of lightest kind,
To keep the vessels free from wind;
In wine and sauces don't exceed;
Luxurious tastes distempers breed.

Nature refresh'd, let nature rest;
With inward peace your mind digest;
Digestion's work is easiest wrought
By chearful chat and little thought.

Or, to disperse black fumes away,
At Whist or Ombre chearful play;
Be unconcern'd at loss or gain,——
A spirit ruffled raises pain.

The mind unbent, your thoughts prepare
To bear a part in ev'ning pray'r:
That duty done, a draught repeat;
Concoction help with liquid heat.

Then lounge at coffee-house, in chat
On various themes of God knows what,
'Till two or more of friendly kind,
Of nature good, of chearful mind,

In sense and mirth agree to pass
The time 'till nine in circling glass;
Thence home to sleep; and rise next light,
With spirits lively, gay, and bright.

Thus invalids, from day to day,
Must keep, like clocks, in constant way,
Must mod'rate be in meat and drink,
And rarely (very rarely) think.

Must exercise, with gentle force,
On foot, or coach, or pacing horse;

Muſt riſe and ſet at early hours,
And ne'er exert beyond their pow'rs.

This courſe obſerved, will thouſands ſave
From pain, from anguiſh, and the grave.—
Pills nature vex and weaken too;
Theſe rules of health the man renew.

We ſhall now deſcribe the ſeveral baths, of which there are four in number, excluſive of thoſe belonging to the Duke of Kingſton before-mentioned:

1. The *King*'s Bath, which riſes about 152 feet ſouth-weſt of the Abbey-Church; the ſpring or main ſource of which is in the centre, and is covered over with a large leaden ciſtern, to reſtrain its rapid motion, and to diſperſe the water more equally to the different parts of the bath, as well as to receive the pipes of the different pumps, which ſupply the water for drinking, by which means, as the water flows upwards in a ſtrong, large, and uninterrupted ſtream, all communication between the water uſed for drinking, and the water in the Bath, is prevented. The dimenſions of this bath are 65 feet 10 inches by 40 feet 10 inches, and it contains 346 tons 2 hogſheads and 36 gallons of water, when filled to its uſual height. In the middle of it is erected a wooden building, with niches and ſeats for the accommodation of the bathers. Adjoining to this bath are two rooms, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, in which are pumps for pouring the hot water on any part of the body affected, which have often proved more ſalutary than bathing the whole body in the common bath.——In this bath, there is a Statue of King *Bladud*, which was erected in the year 1699; under which is the following inſcription, engraved on copper:

BLADUD,
Son of LUD HUDIBRAS,
Eighth King of the Britons
From BRUTE,
A great Philoſopher and Mathematician,
Bred at Athens,
And recorded the firſt diſcoverer and founder of theſe Baths,
Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Years before CHRIST,
That is,
Two Thouſand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years,
To the preſent Year,
One Thouſand Six Hundred and Ninety Nine.

2. The *Queen*'s Bath, which, having no ſpring of its own, is ſupplied with water from the *King*'s Bath, by the communication of an arched open paſſage. The water of this Bath is more temperate than the firſt, and near the ſame degree of heat as the *Croſs* Bath: The dimenſions are 25 feet 4 inches by 24 feet 2 inches, and it contains 81 tons 3 hogſheads and 11 gallons of water.—The time theſe two baths generally take in filling (being filled as well as diſcharged together) is about ten hours.

3. The *Croſs* Bath, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the city, is ſo called from a croſs in the middle of it, which was erected by the Earl of *Melfort*, (Secretary of State to King James the Second) as a memorial of the Queen's bathing in it in the year 1687. The ornaments of the monument (which are all of fine marble) are, the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, (attended by angels) the Euchariſt, and ſeveral inſcriptions, many of which are now eraſed. Its dimenſions are 24 feet 6 inches by 19 feet 11 inches. It contains 53 tons and 47 gallons of water, and is generally about eleven hours in filling.

4. The *Hot* Bath, which is ſituated about 120 feet ſouth-weſt of the former, and is ſo called from its being found (or once deemed) the hotteſt of all; though from many experiments it has been lately declared to be near the ſame degree of heat as the *King*'s Bath.—A neat Pump-Room is lately made for the company who drink this water; near which is re-built, by the chamber of the city, a commodious open Bath, private Baths, dry Pump-rooms, and Sudatories continually kept warm by the fires of the adjoining dreſſing-rooms, to which they communicate; the Sudatories may likewiſe be made uſe of for vapour bathing. The whole of the building is 56 feet ſquare.—For a full explanation of the above, we muſt refer the reader to a deſcription, together with the plans, elevation, and ſection of the ſame, publiſhed by JOHN WOOD, Eſq; the Architect.

The following are the expences of bathing in the Hot Bath, as regulated by the Corporation:

Each perſon bathing in the open bath, to pay one ſhilling and ſix-pence for each time of bathing.

In the private bath, vapour bath, or ſweating-room, three ſhillings.

Bathing in the private bath, and afterwards uſing the ſweating-room, or vapour bath, four ſhillings.

For the uſe of a bed, two ſhillings and ſix-pence.

Pumping in the bath, three-pence for one hundred ſtrokes;—and at the dry pump, ſix-pence.

If any perſon chuſes to be electrified, the price is three ſhillings.

Dreſſes, towels, &c. included in the above fees.

*** It is requeſted, that each perſon uſing the Bath will pay for it at the time.

N. B. On complaint of any of the Guides neglecting their duty, or making any demand on the bathers for attendance, they will be immediately diſcharged.

The ſtate of the water at the Hot Bath as publiſhed in April 1776, by the above JOHN WOOD, Eſq.—"In the year 1684, the ſpring produced, in 24 hours, 108 tons 54 gallons. In the year 1771, by the water finding its way through the looſe earth round the ſpring, it produced only 84 tons in 24 hours. But now the looſe rubbiſh, which lay on the head of the ſpring, being removed, the ſpring confined in a concave cylinder of free-ſtone, and the whole of the water ſufficiently ſecured, the ſpring produces upwards of 140 tons in 24 hours: *That is*, more than in the year 1684, in the proportion of 35 to 27, or 4 to 3 *nearly*; and more than in the year 1771, in the proportion of 5 to 3 *exactly*."

In removing the rubbiſh to get at the head of the ſpring, and to make a new reſervoir, a great number of *Roman* copper and braſs coins of the Emperors *Nero*, *Adrian*, *Trajan*, *Antonine*, &c. were found, many of them in fine preſervatin: Alſo an antique pillar, on the ſhaft of which is engraved, in very fair characters, the following inſcription:

D E · A · E
S V L I M
N ƎR . \A E
S V L N v S
M A T V
R I F I L
V · S · L · M.

The characters appear to have been filled up with a red material like ochre to render them more legible and diſtinct.

It ſeems probable that this was a votive altar to *Minerva*, who repreſented the Moon in ſome places of the Heathen mythology, and was one of the patrons of the Springs, as *Apollo*, who repreſented the Sun, was the other. Perhaps this was erected for ſome cure by the waters. The following conjectures are given towards explaining the inſcription:

DEÆ SUBLIMI* MINERVÆ SULINUS MATURI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

Sulinus, ſon of Maturus, gladly pays his grateful vow to the high Goddeſs Minerva.

DEÆ SUSCEPTO VOTO LOCUM INSTITUERE MINERVÆ, SULINUS MATURI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

Sulinus, ſon of Maturus, having made a vow to dedicate a place to Minervæ, has willingly and gratefully ratified his vow.

The time people generally bathe is between the hours of ſix and nine in the morning, when there is a freſh ſupply of water; that which riſes one day being diſcharged the next by drains into the river *Avon* made for that purpoſe; by which the baths are always kept ſweet and wholeſome.

* As *u* is often uſed for *o*, SVLI may perhaps ſtand for SOLI, or be an abbreviation of SUBLIMI.

The following are the rules and orders (as eſtabliſhed by the Corporation) for regulating bathing, in the King's Bath, Queen's Bath, and Croſs Bath; and alſo the fees and conduct of the Serjeant, Bath-guides, Cloth-women, and Chairmen.

A Serjeant ſhall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing:—A Guide ſhall not demand more than one ſhilling for each time of bathing:—A Clothwoman ſhall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing.

The above fees are to be underſtood, ſo as not to affect people in low circumſtances, or ſervants, ſuch being allowed to bathe for ſix-pence only, to the Guide, for linen and attendance.

That no Serjeant, Bath-guide, Clothwoman, or Chairman, ſhall demand any thing of a bather for his or her entrance on bathing or pumping, which has uſually been demanded by the name of footing-money.

That ſufficient fires (at the expence of the Chamber of the City) be made in the ſlips; the ſame to be lighted at ſix o'clock in the morning in the winter ſeaſon, viz. from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*; and at five o'clock in the morning in the ſummer ſeaſon, viz. from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, and to be continued the uſual hours of bathing.

Bathing to be allowed on all holidays, except *Chriſtmas-day* and *Good-Friday*.

*** Any gentleman or lady, having cauſe of complaint againſt any of the above attendants belonging to the baths, are deſired to make ſuch complaints known to the Magiſtrates, at the *Town-Hall* any *Monday* morning at 11 o'clock.

For the information of ſtrangers reſorting to Bath, and particularly Invalids, it is thought neceſſary to inſert lists of the Medical Faculty, with the names of the places where they reſide. We have likewiſe given a liſt of the Artiſts and Attornies reſidents at Bath.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Moyſey, *Queen-ſquare*
Guſthart, *Milſom-ſtreet*
Charlton, *Alfred-buildings*
Harrington, *Milſom-ſtreet*
Rye, *Bennet-ſtreet*
Staker, *Queen-ſquare*
Lyſons, *Paragon-buildings*
De La Cour, *Princes-build.*
Dr. Woodward, *Gay-ſtreet*
Falconer, *Bladud's-build.*
Howard, *Weſtgate-buildings*
Watſon, *Creſcent*
Hanley, *King's-mead-ſquare*
Lee, *Circus*
Marryatt, *Vine-yards*

SURGEONS.

Mr. Wright, *Trim-ſtreet*
Ditcher, *Bladud's-buildings*
Atwood, *Queen-ſquare*
Cattell, *Milſom-ſtreet*
Phillot, *ditto*
Symons, *Alfred-ſtreet*
Mr. Rundell, *Bennet-ſtreet*
Nichols, *Charles-ſtreet*
Cruttwell, *Queen ſquare*
Perry, *Croſs-Bath*
Trigg, *Axford-buildings*

APOTHECARIES

APOTHECARIES.

Mr. Horton, *Westgate-street*
Blake, *South Parade*
Crook, *Queen-square*
Wake, *South-Parade*
Spry, *Pierpoint-street*
Anderdon, *Milsom-street*
West and Sole, *Trim-street*
Hutchinson, *Paragon-build.*
Haviland, *Queen's-Parade*
Morris, *Northgate-street*
Dodd, *Stall-street*
Parry, *Market-place*
Forster, *Gay-street*

Mr. Tickle, *Gallaway-buildings*
Goldstone, *Broad-street*
Larman, *High-street*
Hay, *North-Parade*
Dawson, *Cheap-street*
Gye. *Walcot*
Knight, *Bond-street*
Gent, *Horse-street*
Kitson, *George-street*
Gabry, *Parsonage-lane*
Hemmings, *Horse-street*
Bush, *King's-mead-square*
Green, *Oxford-row.*

ARTISTS.

Mr. Hoare, portrait-painter in crayons and oil, *Edgar-buildings*
Pine, portrait and historical-painter in oil, *Hetling-court*
Beach, portrait-painter in oil, *Westgate-buildings*
Redmond, miniature-painter, *Orange-grove*
Vaslet, miniature-painter, *Paragon-buildings*
Gill, portrait-painter, *in the Circus*
Warren, painter in crayons and oil, *Hetling-court*
Farrar, profile-painter, *at Miss Bennet's, Paragon-buildings*
Hibbart, engraver, *Bridge-street*
Gingell, engraver, *Marchant's-court*

ATTORNIES.

Mr. Thomas Scudamore, *Marchant's-Court, High-street*
John Jefferys, Master Extra. in Chancery, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Crescent*
Richard Brigden Fowell, Master Extra. in Chancery and Com. in King's-Bench and Com. Pleas, *Cornwall-buildings*
Thomas Harford, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Green-street*
John Smith, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Paradise-Row, Holloway*
Jacob Smith, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Com. Pleas, and Notary Public, *Union-Passage*
William Edwards, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Chapel-row, Queen-square*
Charles Gunning, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Vineyards*
Robert Forman, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Walcot-street*
William Percival, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. King's-Bench, Com. Pleas, and Exchequer, *St. James's-street*

Mr. Walter Chapman, Maſter Extra. in Chancery, Commiſſioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Bridge-ſtreet*
Philip George, Maſter Extra. in Chancery, Commiſſioner in King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *Creſcent*
Edward Vernon Goodall, Commiſſioner in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Horſe ſtreet*
Robert Wyman, Commiſſioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Gay-ſtreet*
John Bance Axford, Maſter Extra. in Chancery, Commiſſioner in King's-Bench, and Common-Pleas, *Trim-ſtreet*
William Burge, Commiſſioner in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Lady-mead*
Henry Salmon, Commiſſioner in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *King's-mead-ſquare*
William Biſſix, Commiſſioner in King'-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, *Horſe-ſtreet.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The firſt public ſtructure we ſhall deſcribe, is the PUMP-ROOM, ſituated at the north-ſide of the *King*'s Bath; it was erected in the year 1704, but much enlarged in the year 1751, and is now a neat piece of building. The Nobility and Gentry aſſemble in it every morning, between the hours of ſeven and ten, to drink the waters; and a good band of muſic attend (during the ſeaſon) from eight till ten, for the entertainment of the company, which are generally numerous, and make a very brilliant appearance. At the eaſt end of this room is a fine marble ſtatue of the late and ever-memorable *Richard Naſh*, Eſq; executed by the late Mr. *Prince Hoare*, Statuary, at the expence of the Corporation, to perpetuate the memory of this great man, under whoſe government the City of Bath roſe to its preſent degree of ſplendor. There is little elſe in this room worthy obſervation except a very good clock, given by the late Mr. *Tompion*, Watch-maker; and the following piece of humour which is preſerved there as being the production of Mr. *Naſh*.

RULES, *by general conſent determined.*

I. That a viſit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected or deſired by ladies of quality and faſhion,—except impertinents.

II. That ladies coming to the ball appoint a time for their footmen's coming to wait on them home,—to prevent diſturbance and inconvenience to themſelves and others.

III. That

III. That gentlemen of fashion, never appearing in a morning before the ladies in gowns and caps, shew breeding and respect.

IV. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to their's,—except captious by nature.

V. That no gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but gentlewomen.—*N. B.* Unless he has none of his acquaintance.

VI. That gentlemen, crowding before ladies at the ball, shew ill manners: and that none do so for the future:—except such as respect nobody but themselves.

VII. That no gentleman or lady take it ill that another dances before them;—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

VIII. That the elder ladies and children be content with a second bench at the ball, as being past, or not come to perfection.

IX. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-alls*.

X. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for their authors.

XI. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunn'd by all company,—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B. *Several men of no character, old women, and young ones, of questioned reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of Levellers.*

There are two sets of Assembly-Rooms in this city, viz. Mr. *Gyde*'s, on the Walks leading from the Grove to the Parades; and the New-Rooms to the east of the Circus.

Mr. *Gyde*'s Ball-room was built in the year 1750, is 90 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 34 in height; with a very fine stucco ceiling. There is in this room a portrait of the late *Richard Nash*, Esq; and it is elegantly furnished with chandeliers, girandoles, &c. &c.

The Card-room is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a coved cieling, and has in it another portrait of Mr. *Naſh*. Mr. *Gyde* has alſo two Tea-rooms, 40 feet by 24 each.

The New Aſſembly-Rooms at the eaſt end of the Circus are ſpacious and elegant. The ground on which they ſtand, including the court for chairs, and the approach for coaches, is more than an acre and a half. They were built and furniſhed by a ſubſcription of 70 perſons, and coſt upwards of 20,000l. The firſt ſtone was laid on the 24th of May, 1769, by *John Wood*, Eſq; architect, (under whoſe direction the whole was completed) and opened for the reception of company in October 1771.—The entrance for chairs is on the weſt ſide under a portico of the Doric order, from whence three doors open into the hall, in the center of which hangs a chandelier; and on each ſide is a ſaſh'd arcade, at the end of which, under truſſed coverings, and into two pavilions, the company alight from carriages, and enter without incommoding the chairs. From the hall, through an octogon antichamber in the center of the building, which has four marble chimney-pieces, and a cupola richly ornamented, (from whence drops a chandelier) the company are led to the grand ball-room by an avenue on the left, to the concert or card-room in front, and to the tea-room on the right.

The ball-room is 105 feet 8 inches long, 42 feet 8 inches wide, and 42 feet 6 inches high; it is wainſcotted 4 feet high, over which the ſtucco riſes 8 feet 6 inches to a rich fret-work, on which ſtands the ſubplinth of the order, which is Corinthian, and conſiſts of forty columns and pilaſters 12 feet high, with its entablature curiouſly enriched, above which is a plinth ornamented with a rich Vitruvian ſcroll, from whence riſes the cove 11 feet 6 inches high, the angle bracket of which forms a quarter circle; from the line of the cove into the cieling is a ſuffate divided into compartments, which are decorated with garlands, palm and laurel branches, feſtoons, &c. the cieling is divided into five compartments, the centres of which are large emboſſed ſeeds, through which, from the truſs'd beams of the roof, hang five chandeliers; the proper colour of the ornaments is interſperſed with Naples yellow: The room is lighted from the eaſt, weſt, and north, by thirteen windows, to which are blinds painted by a maſterly hand, with variety of figures, vaſes, &c. which riſe over the openings

of

of each window from behind a timber-work that ſupports the column; oppoſite the windows, on each ſide of the orcheſtra, are niches for various figures: The orcheſtra is 21 feet wide, circular back'd, and formed into a niche elevated to the level of the cieling: There are ſeven marble chimney-pieces, decorated with feſtoons, flowers, leaves, &c. carved in wood.

The Card-room is an octogon of 48 feet diameter; has four marble chimney-pieces properly ornamented; is wainſcotted, ſtucco'd, and cieled, nearly in the ſame manner as the ball-room; and in the ſtucco are ornamental frames for portrait paintings. This room has two doors beſides that which fronts the entrance, one of which opens to the ball, and the other to the tea-room. In this room is a fine portrait of Capt. Wade, late Maſter of the Ceremonies, painted by Mr. Gainſborough.

The Tea-room is 60 feet long, and 42 feet wide; at the weſt end is a colonnade of the Ionic order, 7 feet wide, conſiſting of ſix columns and ten pilaſters, 11 feet 6 inches high, with its enriched entablature, which continues round the room; theſe ſupport the Corinthian of equal number, and form the orcheſtra, the front of which is bounded with a rich gilded iron railing that extends from column to column; from hence the Corinthian order continues round the room, and conſiſts of thirty columns and pilaſters with their capital feſtoons, &c. curiouſly carved in Bath ſtone; the entablature in ſtucco; above which is a pedeſtal wrought in Moſaic work, from whence riſes the cove, the line of which is received by a ſwelling ſoffate of laurel leaves interſperſed with berries, which are continued to and from each column acroſs and along the cieling, rolling under each other, and forming, by their numerous interſections, the moſt beautiful net-work, embelliſhed with garlands, vines, laurel and palm-branches, feſtoons, wreaths of flowers, &c. This room is wainſcotted the ſame as the ball-room, has three glaſs chandeliers, and four marble chimney-pieces properly decorated; and is lighted from the eaſt and ſouth by eight windows. Behind the Ionic colonnade, and under three ſtone arches, carved with vine branches and grapes, is the bar; from whence, over a ſide-table, the waiters take the tea, &c. to the company. Leading from the tea-room through an anti-chamber, are the ladies' drawing-room and water-cloſets; the gentlemen's being in another part of the building.

The

The card and tea-rooms are of the ſame height as the ball-room: And every room is ſuperbly furniſhed.

The Maſter of the Rooms finding he wanted another room for card-tables, the Proprietors, being deſirous to accommodate the company, have built him an elegant additional room at the eaſt ſide of the building, 70 feet by 27, the entrance of which is from the octogon room.

The other part of this edifice is appropriated for the dwelling of the Maſter of the rooms, and conſiſts of bedrooms, coffee-room, billiard-room, parlours, kitchen, cellar, bake-houſe, confectionary, larders, pantries, china-cloſets, large wine-vaults, &c. and a commodious cold-bath, with convenient dreſſing-rooms.

The amuſements, and terms of admiſſion at each room, are as follow: the ſubſcription to Mr. *Gyde*'s, and the New Rooms, (Mrs. *Hayward*'s) is 10s. to the gentlemen, and 5s. to the ladies; for which they are always open for the company to walk and play at cards, except Sundays, and then alternately, when cards are not allowed. There are two dreſs-balls every week, viz. on Monday at Mrs. *Hayward*'s, and on Friday at Mr. *Gyde*'s: The ſubſcription to the dreſs-balls is one guinea to each room for the ſeaſon, or as long as the ſubſcription-money laſts; for which each ſubſcriber has three tickets.—There are alſo two cotillon balls every week, viz. at Mr. *Gyde*'s on Tueſday, and at Mrs. *Hayward*'s on Thurſday; and generally a concert at each room every week, viz. at Mr. *Gyde*'s on Tueſday, and at Mrs *Hayward*'s on Wedneſday, (but they ſometimes vary:) The ſubſcription to the concert for gentlemen is one guinea, and to the ladies half a guinea; a gentleman's ticket admits two ladies.—The ſubſcription to the cotillon balls is half a guinea to each room, for which every ſubſcriber has one ticket, which is not transferable; but a non-ſubſcriber may be admitted either to concert or cotillon ball on paying 5s.

At the reſignation of Mr. *Wade* there were many candidates to ſucceed him as Maſter of the Ceremonies, and at a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the dreſs balls, they thought it moſt adviſeable, as the city of Bath was now ſo large and the company ſo numerous that reſort to it, to elect a Maſter of the Ceremonies for each room; they imagined it could

not

not be in one person's power to attend both, and give that general satisfaction to both rooms as he would wish, therefore they unanimously agreed to elect Mr. *Dawson* for the New-Rooms, and Mr. *Brereton* for the Lower-Rooms; and soon after the election, the following rules were published by each Master of the Ceremonies, and hung up in their respective rooms:

LOWER ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, BATH, *Dec.* 10, 1777.

"IT is universally allowed, by foreigners as well as persons of the first distinction of this country, who are best acquainted with the public amusements of other nations, that no part of Europe can boast of any thing equal to a Dressed Ball in this city; not only on account of the personal charms of the Ladies, but from the magnificence of the Rooms, and the order, decency, and decorum, which is observed, as well by those who compose it, as by those in every department who have hitherto conducted it. Nevertheless, there are some inconveniencies which attend the Ladies in general, and those who dance in particular, which the Master of the Ceremonies hopes, with their concurrence, to remedy.——He therefore respectfully submits, with all due deference, the following regulations for their assent:

1st. THAT a certain row of seats are set apart at the upper end of the room, for Peeresses and Ladies of the first distinction in precedence, or foreigners of fashion.

2dly. That those Ladies who dance minuets, are permitted to sit in the front of the side rows, for the convenience of being taken out and returning to their places, without giving unnecessary trouble to those Ladies who do not dance.

3dly. That the Ladies who intend to dance minuets at the Dressed Balls, will please to shew that attention which is due to themselves as well as to the company in general, by appearing in FULL DRESS; for if such an essential point of decorum is not strictly adhered to, there will be no drawing the line where it should stop; and therefore it is proposed, that Gentlemen, as well as Ladies, determine not to dance minuets but in a full and proper dress; observing, however, that Gentlemen of the army or navy are always considered so, when they appear in their military or uniform apparel, though their hair be *en queüe*.

4thly. That the Subscription Balls will begin as soon as possible after six o'clock.

5thly. That after a Lady has called her dance, it being finished, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

6thly. That

6thly. That each Lady and Gentleman on public nights are to pay ſix-pence on their admiſſion into the rooms, which will entitle them to tea.

7thly. That from the firſt of May, until the Balls begin for the autumn ſeaſon, the Ladies will pleaſe to wear their hats, and ſuch undreſs as is moſt convenient for them, in the public Rooms in the evening, except on Ball or Concert nights.—The Gentlemen are deſired not to wear boots in the public Rooms in an evening, nor ſpurs in the Pump-Room in the morning.

8thly. That no hazard, or unlawful games, will be allowed in theſe Rooms on any account whatever, and no cards on Sundays.

Laſtly, As Bath is now become a central point, where people of all nations, as well as from all parts of theſe kingdoms, meet, either on account of the ſalubrity of its waters, the variety of its well-regulated amuſements, the comfort of the ſick, or the ſociety of men of learning, the Maſter of the Ceremonies intreats the favour of ſuch perſons to whom he has not the honour to be perſonally known, to offer him ſome favourable occaſion of being preſented to them, either by a mutual friend, or by any other method they will pleaſe to point out, in order to give him all opportunities of ſhewing that general attention to the whole, which is no leſs his inclination than it is his duty to obſerve.

N. B. The ſame reaſons which are offered, as to propriety of dreſs, by thoſe who dance minuets, will, it is conceived, be properly applied, with reſpect to *Time*, by thoſe who dance country-dances, i. e. not to exceed the old-eſtabliſhed hour of leaving off, preciſely at eleven o'clock.

WILLIAM BRERETON,
Maſter of the Ceremonies, Lower-Rooms.

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, BATH, 1777.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the utmoſt decorum, and a propriety in Dreſs, ſhould be obſerved at ſo polite an Aſſembly as that of BATH, it is humbly requeſted of the Company to comply with the following Regulations:

1ſt. That thoſe Ladies who do not intend to dance minuets do not place themſelves on the front ſeats at the Balls: the ſeats at the top of the Room will be reſerved for Ladies of precedence of the rank of a Peereſs of Great-Britain or Ireland, (inſtead of calling for benches, as formerly) it having been found very inconvenient to have ſeats called for, and placed before the Company after the Ball has been begun.

2dly. That

2dly. That Ladies who intend to dance minuets be dreſſed in a ſuit of cloaths, a full-trimmed ſacque, or full-trimmed Italian night-gown and petticoat, with lappets and dreſſed hoops.

N. B. *Hoops of the ſmalleſt ſize, commonly called Pocket-Hoops, are by no means proper to be worn with lappets: it is therefore expected, that every Lady, who chuſes to dance a minuet, will wear a hoop ſuitable to the faſhion, and proper for the occaſion. It is alſo expected, that no Lady will appear in an apron of any kind at the Monday's Ball.*

3dly. That as a reaſonable time will be allowed between the minuets and country-dances, for Ladies of precedence to take their places; all Ladies, whether of precedence or not, who ſtand up to dance country-dances, after they have been begun, muſt take their places at the bottom.

4thly. That Gentlemen who dance minuets do wear a full-trimmed ſuit of cloaths, or French frock, hair or wig dreſſed with a bag. All other dreſſes of fancy, with a cape or lappel, are not ſufficient to attend on Ladies, who are obliged by the rules of the Aſſembly to appear in full dreſs.

5thly. That officers in the navy and army, in their uniforms, will be pleaſed to wear their hair or wigs *en queüe*.

6thly. That the Subſcription Balls will begin as ſoon as poſſible after ſix o'clock, and finiſh *preciſely* at eleven, even in the middle of a dance.

7thly. That after a Lady has called her dance, it being finiſhed, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

8thly. That as the major part of the company have expreſſed a deſire, that the tea on public nights may be paid for by every perſon reſpectively coming into the Rooms, each Lady and Gentleman are to pay ſix-pence on their admiſſion at the outer door, which will entitle them to tea.

9thly. That from and after the firſt of May, until the Balls begin for the autumn ſeaſon, the Ladies are permitted to wear hats in the public Rooms in the evening, except on Ball or Concert nights.—The Gentlemen are deſired not to wear boots in the public Rooms in an evening, nor ſpurs in the Pump-Room in the morning.

10thly. That no hazard, or unlawful games, will be allowed in theſe Rooms on any account whatever, and no cards on Sundays.

11thly. That as the late great extenſion of the city of Bath puts it out of the power of the Maſter of the Ceremonies to be regularly informed of the ſeveral perſons who arrive here, he hopes they will be ſo indulgent to him as not to charge him with want

of

of attention: And as it is his wiſh that all improper company ſhould be kept from theſe Rooms, he thus publicly requeſts, that all ſtrangers, as well Ladies as Gentlemen, will deſire ſome perſon of known reputation to introduce them to him, before they hold themſelves intitled to that reſpect, which he is ambitious, and ever will be ſtudious, to ſhew to every individual reſorting to this place.

WILLIAM DAWSON,
Maſter of the Ceremonies, New-Rooms.

The General Hoſpital in this city, for the reception of the ſick poor from all parts of the kingdom, next deſerves our notice, as it is ſo worthy and laudable a deſign; the firſt ſtone of it was laid the 8th day of July, 1738, at the north-eaſt corner of the building, by the Right Hon. *William Pultney*, Eſq; afterwards Earl of Bath, with the following inſcription on it:

This ſtone is the firſt that was laid in the foundation of the GENERAL HOSPITAL:—GOD *preſerve the undertaking!*

It is built where the Play-houſe formerly ſtood, and is a very elegant pile of building, 100 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in depth. The late *Ralph Allen*, Eſq; generouſly gave all the free-ſtone, (ready wrought) wall-ſtone, paving-ſtone, and lime-ſtone, uſed in the building it.

The Hoſpital was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1742; and the governors, by the generous benefactions of the public, are now enabled to admit as many patients as it will hold, which is 113. The Preſident, Treaſurers, Phyſicians, and Surgeons, to the Hoſpital, as they ſtood May 1, 1779, are as follow:

The Right Hon. the Earl of GUILDFORD, Preſident.

DANIEL DANVERS, Eſq;
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Eſq;
BENJ. COLBORNE, Eſq;
} Treaſurers.

Abel Moyſey, M. D.
Rice Charlton, M. D.
Robert Guſthart, M. D.
} *Phyſicians.*

Mr. Wright,
Mr. Ditcher,
Mr. J. Phillot,
} *Surgeons.*

The Rev. Mr. JOHN PARRY, Chaplain.

CONDITION,

CONDITIONS *on which* PATIENTS *are admitted.*

I. The caſe of the patient muſt be deſcribed by ſome Phyſician or perſon of ſkill in the neighbourhood of the place where the patient has reſided for ſome time; and this deſcription, together with a certificate of the poverty of the patient, atteſted by ſome perſons of credit, muſt be ſent in a letter, franked, or poſt-paid, directed to the Regiſter of the General Hoſpital in Bath.

*** *The age of the patient ought to be mentioned in the deſcription of his caſe; and the perſons who deſcribe are deſired to be particular in the enumeration of the ſymptoms; ſo that neither improper caſes may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected.*

II. After the patient's caſe has been thus deſcribed, and ſent, he muſt remain in his uſual place of reſidence 'till he has notice of a vacancy, ſignified by a letter from the Regiſter.

III. Upon receipt of ſuch a letter, the patient muſt ſet forward for Bath, bringing with him this letter, the pariſh certificate duly executed, and allowed by two Juſtices, and three pounds caution money, if from any part of England or Wales; but if the patient comes from Scotland or Ireland, then the caution money, to be depoſited before admiſſion, is the ſum of five pounds.

IV. Soldiers may, inſtead of pariſh certificates, bring a certificate from their commanding officers, ſignifying to what corps they belong, and that they ſhall be received into the ſame corps, when diſcharged from the Hoſpital, in whatever condition they are, But it is neceſſary that their caſes be deſcribed, and ſent previouſly, and that they bring with them three pounds caution money.

‡§‡ *The intention of the caution money is to defray the expences of returning the patients after they are diſcharged from the Hoſpital, or of their burial in caſe they die there. The remainder of the caution money, after theſe expences are defrayed, will be returned to the perſon who depoſited it.*

*** *All poor perſons coming to Bath, under pretence of getting into the Hoſpital, without having their caſes thus deſcribed, and ſent previouſly, and leave given to come, will be treated as vagrants, as the act of parliament for the regulation of the Hoſpital requires.*

N. B. *If any patient ſhall have the ſmall-pox here, ſuch perſon muſt be removed out of the houſe, and the caution money defray the expences thereof. Likewiſe all perſons who ſhall come into the Hoſpital, without decent and neceſſary apparel, muſt have ſuch neceſſaries provided out of the ſaid caution money.*

The Governors and Truſtees of the Hoſpital have repeatedly, by public advertiſement, deſired, that all Miniſters and Overſeers of the poor will be careful in their enquiries

enquiries into the true circumſtances of the perſon whoſe certificate of poverty they ſign, and will take care that no perſon may be ſent to the Hoſpital upon their authority, who has ſufficient means to obtain the benefit of the Bath waters, without the aſſiſtance of that charity.

Here is another Hoſpital in this city, called *Bellot*'s Hoſpital, which was founded by *Thomas Bellot*, Eſq; (one of the executors of Lord *Cecil*) in the reign of King *James* I. It is a low piece of building, ſituated in Bell-Tree Lane; this ſtructure is under the guardianſhip of the Corporation, and is appropriated for the uſe of poor men only, coming to this city for the benefit of the hot waters; the number admitted ſeldom exceeds 18; they have the liberty of bathing *gratis*, have lodging, and an allowance of 1s. 10d. per week each perſon.

Beſides the above, there is another charitable inſtitution, which deſerves the particular encouragement as well of the inhabitants of this city as of the company who reſort hither; it was begun in the year 1747, for the laudable purpoſe of ſupplying the poor labourers of this city (who have no relief from their pariſhes) with medicines, phyſical advice, and ſuch other neceſſaries as their unhappy caſes may require, gratis: This charitable undertaking is called the PAUPER-SCHEME, and is wholly ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription: As a demonſtration of its utility, we need only obſerve, that many hundred poor objects are annually relieved by this charity; there is a meeting of the ſubſcribers held at the Grove Coffee-houſe the firſt Monday in every month, at one o'clock, and the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the city, have agreed to take the objects of this charity under their care. Subſcriptions for its ſupport are received by Sir *John Miller*, bart. the Preſident; Dr. *Lyſons*, Treaſurer; Mr. *Gent*, the Apothecary; and at the Booksellers' and Coffee-houſes.

The Church dedicated to *St. Peter* and *Paul*, commonly called the ABBEY, (ſuppoſed to be built on the ſpot where ſtood the *Roman* temple of *Minerva*, patroneſs of the baths) is a noble edifice, built in the ſhape of a croſs, and founded in the year 676, by King OSRIC, together with the Abbey Houſe for Nuns; but in the year 775, King OFFA placed therein ſecular Canons, who being expelled by King EDGAR, he

he inſtituted Benedictine Monks in their ſtead; and it was frequently repaired and augmented, till OLIVER KING began the preſent pile in 1495, which was occaſioned by a dream or viſion of his, as related by Sir *John Harington*. 'The Biſhop, ſays he, having been at Bath, imagined, as he one night lay meditating in bed, that he ſaw the Holy Trinity, with angels aſcending and deſcending by a ladder, near to which was a fair olive-tree ſupporting a crown.' The impreſſion was ſo ſtrong, that the Biſhop thought he heard a voice which ſaid, "Let an Olive eſtabliſh the Crown, and let a King reſtore the Church." This had ſuch an effect upon the good prelate, that he inſtantly formed a deſign to rebuild the Church of *St. Peter* and *Paul*; accordingly he ſet the work immediately in hand, and, as Sir *John* concludes, cauſed his viſion to be repreſented on the weſt front of it, under the title of *Deſurſum eſt*, "it is from "on high."—The pious Biſhop was prevented from compleating this work by death; and upon the diſſolution of the religious houſes, this Church coming into the King's hands, and the townſmen refuſing to purchaſe it of the King's commiſſioners for 500 marks, it was entirely ſtripped of the lead, glaſs, iron, timber, and other materials; in which condition, with only the bare walls ſtanding, it remained upwards of 100 years, till 1606, when it was reſtored to its preſent ſtate by the pious benefactions of Dr. *James Montague*, then Biſhop of this dioceſe, and other generous benefactors, and made parochial.

The weſt front of this elegant ſtructure is enriched with ſeveral ſtatues, beſides a repreſentation of the viſion of *Oliver King*, as above related. It contains many curious monuments; has a handſome altar-piece, repreſenting the Wiſe Men's Offering, given in the year 1725 by General *Wade*, one of the repreſentatives of this city; and an excellent organ, thought by very good judges to be one of the beſt in *Europe*. This church was formerly called the *Lanthorn of England*, on account of the number and ſize of its windows; but as it is now incloſed by houſes to the north and ſouth, the light is much intercepted; it is a ſtately and elegant ſtructure, and affords the curious ſtranger as much ſpeculation as any parochial church of the ſame ſtanding in England. The tower (which is 162 feet high) has an excellent peal of ten bells. The length, from eaſt to weſt, is 210 feet, and from north to ſouth 126; the

breadth of the body and ſide ailes is 72 feet, and the windows are 52 in number. Here is divine ſervice twice every day, at eleven in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, which was originally ſet on foot, and is at preſent ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription of the company reſorting to Bath, it being thought very neceſſary that prayers ſhould be performed every day at one of the places of religious worſhip in this city. The company are, therefore, deſired to leave their contributions at the *Pump-Room*, Mr. *Gyde*'s, or the *Coffee-Houſes*, where books are opened for that purpoſe, as it is the only emolument that the Curate receives for reading prayers twice a day throughout the year.—The ſeveral pariſhes in Bath are conſolidated into one rectory, which is in the gift of the Corporation, and has the vicarage of *Lincomb* and *Widcomb* annexed to it.

The pariſh church dedicated to *St. James* was re-built (partly at the expence of the pariſhioners, and partly by voluntary ſubſcription) in the years 1768 and 1769, under the direction and agreeable to the plans of Meſſrs. *Jelly* and *Palmer*, of this city, architects; and is a very neat building of free-ſtone fronts in the *Gothic* taſte. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 61 feet long by 58 feet wide within the walls; the roof is ſupported by four *Ionic* columns; the cieling is divided into three parts; the middle is finiſhed with an entablature and coving, and the two ſides with an architrave only, of the *Ionic* order. The altar forms a niche ſet round with columns and pilaſters, with a *Doric* entablature. The tower was rebuilt in 1726, and has a peal of eight muſical bells. Here is divine ſervice Sundays, and prayers Wedneſday and Friday mornings and Saturday afternoon; and morning prayers on Saint-days.

The church dedicated to *St. Michael* was begun to be re-built about the year 1734, and finiſhed in 1742, at the expence of the inhabitants, by a voluntary ſubſcription in ſome, and by a rate upon the whole, except a handſome ſubſcription of the late General *Wade*, and a few other private benefactions. It is finiſhed in the *Doric* order, with a fine dome; and is a very neat church in the inſide, having a painting of our *Saviour*, and another of *Moſes*, over the altar, the firſt done by Mr. *Hoare* of this city, and the other by Mr. *Robinſon* of London. It has likewiſe a muſical peal of eight bells. Here is divine ſervice as often as at *St. James*'s.

The

The chapel near the ſouth-weſt corner of *Queen-Square*, is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and was built by the late Mr. *Wood*, by a ſubſcription of ſeveral gentlemen who are now proprietors of it. The inſide is of the *Ionic* order, and is 57 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 36 in height: The outſide is of the *Doric* order. It was opened on the 25th of *Dec.* 1734, for divine ſervice; which is performed here twice every day, at eleven and four o'clock.

The *Octogon* chapel, in Milſom-ſtreet, which was opened for divine ſervice the 4th of *October*, 1767, is now the ſole property of Mr. *Street*; it was built agreeable to the plan of Mr. *Lightholder*, architect, and is in great eſteem for its neatneſs and elegance. It has a fine altar-piece, repreſenting the pool of *Betheſda*, painted by Mr. *Hoare*. Divine ſervice is performed here every Sunday at eleven and five, and prayers every Wedneſday and Friday at eleven.

St. Margaret's chapel, (ſituated in a court, which bears its name in Brock-ſtreet, near the Creſcent) was built at the expence of the late Rev. Mr. *Martyn*, the late *Cornelius Norton*, Eſq; and Mr. *Linley*, under the direction of Mr. *William Linley*, builder. This chapel is built in the *Gothic* order, with galleries, is 70 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 37 high, beſides a large receſs for the altar. The roof having no ſupporters, makes it very light, ſpacious, and elegant: In the chapel is an exceeding fine-toned large organ, and two of Buzaglo's ſtoves. Divine ſervice is performed here every Sunday at 11 in the forenoon, and 5 in the afternoon, and prayers Wedneſdays and Fridays.

The chapel dedicated to *St. Michael*, ſituated near the *Hot* and *Croſs* Baths, was re-built in purſuance of a decree made by Sir *John Trevor*, Knt. Maſter of the Rolls, on the 13th of *February*, 1716-17. Near it is an hoſpital or alms-houſe, dedicated to *St. John* the Baptiſt, (to which the ſaid chapel is annexed) for the ſupport of ſix poor men and ſix poor women of this city, who are aged, and incapable of ſupporting themſelves. Theſe poor people have a very comfortable ſubſiſtence, and each has a ſeparate room to live and lodge in: It was founded in the reign of King *Henry* II. by *Reginald Fitz Jocelaine*, Biſhop of this See; —the alms-houſe was taken down about the year 1728, and re-built by his Grace the Duke of *Chandois*, in conſideration of ſome advantages he received when he erected the

contiguous buildings, now called *Chandois-court*. The maſterſhip of this hoſpital and chapel is in the gift of the corporation, but muſt always be given to a clergyman, who is to perform divine ſervice twice a day in the chapel. Its annual income has of late years ſo much increaſed, by the number of houſes erected on the land belonging to it, that it is ſuppoſed equal to any charity of the ſame kind in England, and the living ſuperior in point of profit to moſt other eccleſiaſtical benefices.—One moiety of the revenue of this charity is the maſter's; the other is equally divided among the ſeveral poor men and women.

The little chapel dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, ſituated under Beechen-Cliff, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The preſent Incumbent is Dr. Richard Roberts, Maſter of St. Paul's School, London, and it is ſupported by public ſubſcription. Here is divine ſervice every Sunday. Adjoining is an hoſpital belonging to it, for Idiots, which was re-built in 1761.

There are beſides ſeveral other places of divine worſhip in this city, viz. the *Preſbyterian* meeting-houſe, in Frog-lane; the *Quaker*'s meeting-houſe, in Marchant's-court; the *Baptiſts* meeting-houſe, in Garrard-ſtreet; Lady *Huntingdon*'s chapel, in Harlequin-row; a *Moravian* chapel, in Monmouth-ſtreet; a Chapel in New King-ſtreet, for *Methodiſts*; and an elegant *Roman Catholic* chapel, lately built, near St. James's-parade.

The principal COFFEE-HOUSES here are kept by Mr. *Frappel*, Mr. *Pritchard*, and Mrs. *Hayward*. Mr. *Frappel*'s is ſituated in Orange-Grove; Mr. *Pritchard*'s fronts the North-Parade, and is therefore called the *Parade Coffee-Houſe*; and Mrs. *Hayward*'s adjoins to the New-Aſſembly-Rooms.

The public Grammar-School, ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, was originally founded and endowed by King *Edward* VI. with part of the land belonging to the diſſolved religious houſes. The preſent building was begun in the year 1752, and the firſt ſtone of it laid with great ceremony by the Right Worſhipful the Mayor, attended by the Corporation, the ſeveral companies, and a band of muſic; on which is the following inſcription:

Auſpicato

Auſpicato ſurgat hocce Domicilium
Ad humaniores Literas,
Bonaſque Artes diſſeminandas
Bene ac ſapienter deſignatum,
Hoc jecit Fundamentum.
FRANCISCUS HALES,
Hujus urbis Prætor,
Menſis Maii Dei 29°
A. D. MDCCLII.
Annoque Regnantis
GEORGII SECUNDI 25°.

May this Edifice, ſo well and wiſely deſigned to propagate polite Literature, and the liberal Arts and Sciences, riſe auſpiciouſly. FRANCIS HALES, *Mayor of this City, laid the foundation hereof on the 29th day of May, in the Year of our Lord* 1752, *and in the* 25*th Year of the Reign of* GEORGE II.

This School is an elegant pile of building, very commodious for the reception of young gentlemen boarders, of whom the Maſter (the Rev. Mr. *Morgan*) has a great number, beſides an annual ſalary from the Corporation.—The Rev. *Walter Robins*, LL. B. late maſter of the School, conveyed the right of patronage to the rectory of *Charlecombe* to the Corporation, to be annexed to the Maſterſhip of the ſaid School for ever.

There is alſo a Charity-School in this city for the education of poor Citizen's children, in the Engliſh language, writing, and accounts, ſituated on the Borough-walls, near Trim-ſtreet, and originally founded in the year 1711, by a voluntary ſubſcription, ſet on foot by *Robert Nelſon*, Eſq; Dean *Willis*, (afterwards Biſhop of Wincheſter) and many other perſons of diſtinction. In 1721, it was re-built by ſubſcription, and on the 12th of October, Mr. *Hoare* laid the foundation-ſtone, on which is the following inſcription, *God's Providence is our Inheritance.* By this inſtitution, fifty boys and fifty girls are cloathed and inſtructed. Two charity ſermons are annually preached at the ſeveral churches and chapels for this charity, beſides many annual ſubſcriptions and donations, which are placed in the hands of the twelve following

TRUSTEES for its SUPPORT:

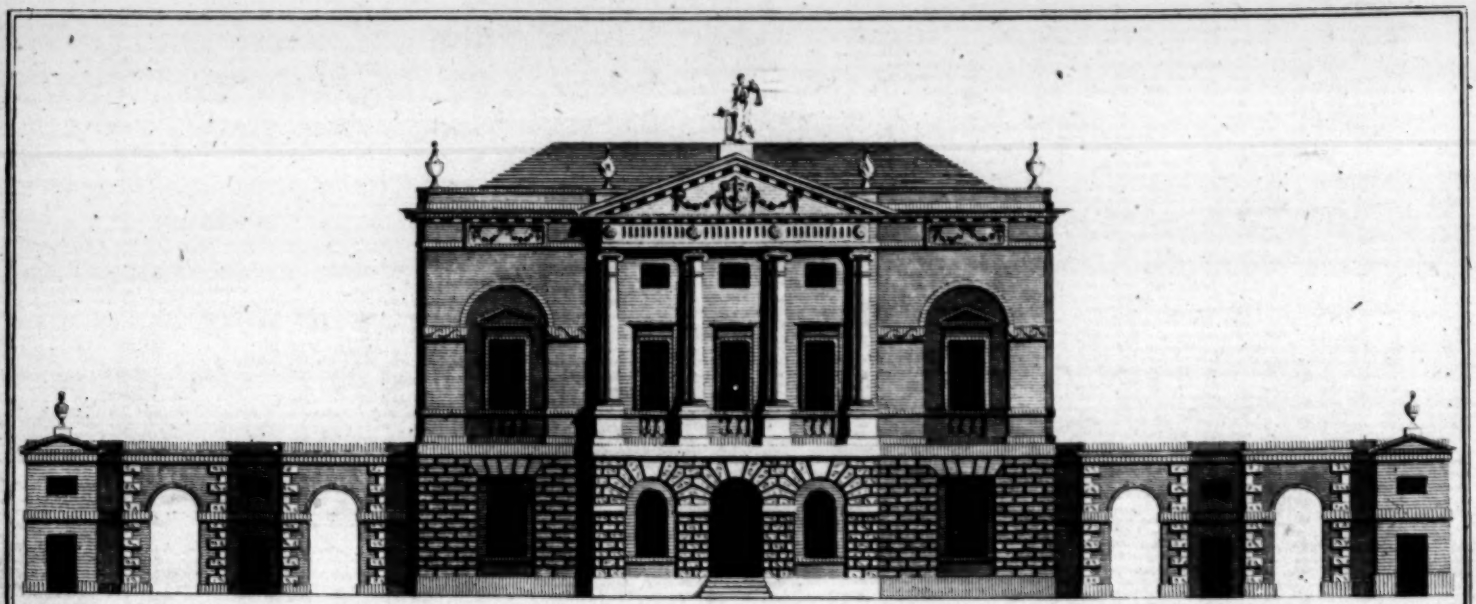
Sir John Miller, Bart. *Preſident*	Mr. Alderman Crook
Mr. Weſt, *Treaſurer*	Mr. Alderman Bennet
Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Chapman	Dr. Lyſons
Rev. Mr. Sibley	Mr. Street
Mr. Alderman Buſh	Mr. Phillot, ſen.
Mr. Alderman Wright	Mr. Charles Phillot.

The Theatre here is eſtabliſhed by royal patent granted to *John Palmer*, Eſq; the proprietor: It is ſituated in Orchard-ſtreet, and has lately undergone a total alteration; the form of it, as far as the pit and boxes extend, is ſemicircular; the front on the ſides of the ſtage are adorned with columns of the Doric and Ionic orders, and the ornaments are expreſſive and bear analogy to the amuſements of the place: It is furniſhed with a large lobby or waiting-room, with proper retiring-rooms, and at the top of the houſe ventilators are placed to moderate the heat and introduce freſh air: In ſhort, there is nothing omitted that can contribute either to its beauty or convenience. The whole was deſigned and executed by Mr. *Palmer*, architect and builder, of this city, who has diſplayed an elegance of taſte and ſoundneſs of judgment, that would not diſgrace the moſt eminent of his profeſſion: and it is univerſally allowed, for its ſize, to be as complete a theatre as any in Europe. The days of performance are in general *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*.

Mr. *Palmer*, patentee of the Bath Theatre, has lately taken a leaſe of the Briſtol Theatre, for the term of years for which the patent is granted; in conſequence of which he is enabled to employ a more numerous and better company of comedians, as he can now engage them for the whole year, which muſt make it more eligible for actors of great abilities to continue with him; Bath having, in many inſtances, been the ſchool for ſome of the beſt performers which have appeared on the London theatres.

At a little diſtance from the New Aſſembly-Rooms, in *Montpellier-Row*, is a large and commodious RIDING-SCHOOL, kept by Mr. *Scrace*, where Ladies and Gentlemen amuſe themſelves every morning, and are inſtructed in the art of horſemanſhip; the days for Gentlemen are *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*; for Ladies, *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*. The terms for thoſe who learn to ride, and ride the managed horſes, are three guineas per month, or 5s. 3d. each leſſon: Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen whoſe horſes are kept at livery here, are allowed to ride them in an open ride as well as in the ſchool gratis.

Adjoining to the Riding-School is erected an elegant and commodious Tennis-Court by *Richard Scrace*, ſen. (now kept



Elevation of the West Front of the New Guild Hall at Bath. Som.t

kept by Mr. Hulet) which was opened for play in the year 1777. The plan was preſented to Mr. *Scrace* by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Pembroke*, and the dimenſions of the court is the ſame as that of the Duke of *Orleans* and *Maſſons* in *Paris*. Here are dreſſing-rooms, dreſſes, and every thing neceſſary to render it as complete and agreeable as poſſible.—The terms of play are the ſame as in London.

In as particular a manner as the limits of this little tract would admit, we have taken notice of the public ſtructures and charities in this city.—The *Guildhall* next deſerves our attention, which was ſituated in the centre of the High-ſtreet, but the Corporation finding the old hall and its offices too ſmall, and its ſituation very inconvenient for carriages paſſing through the city, came to a reſolution a few years ſince to erect a new one on the eaſt ſide of High-ſtreet, and the firſt ſtone was laid by the Right Worſhipful the Mayor, attended by the reſt of the Corporation; on which was engraved the following inſcription:—"*This firſt ſtone of the Guildhall, erected at the ſole expence of the Chamber of this city, was laid on the 11th day of February, 1768, and in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Third.*

A total ſtop was put to this building for ſome years, owing to an exorbitant demand of the inhabitants in refuſing to ſurrender up the leaſes of the houſes, where the hall is now erected, ſo that nothing more than part of the ſouth end wall, and about 9 feet of the weſt front and ſcreen to the Green-Market was then built, about 15 feet in height; in which condition it remained till the year 1775, when the firſt deſign was re-conſidered, and deemed inſufficient for the buſineſs that may be tranſacted, as the greateſt part of the ground-ſtory, (agreeable to the firſt plan) was intended for a market-houſe; freſh deſigns were then ordered to be made by Mr. *Thomas Baldwin*, architect, which being approved of were carried into execution; in conſequence of which, that part of the hall, and ſcreen-walls already mentioned, were pulled down, to make room for the ſtructure as it now appears. The old part of the markets has alſo undergone conſiderable alterations, as well as additions, the plans of which, with the hall, elevations, and ſections, we hear Mr. *Baldwin* intends ſhortly to publiſh.

The elevation is in the modern compoſite taſte; but for a fuller explanation we muſt refer the reader to the plate hereto annexed. At the north and ſouth ends are two wings 52 feet long each, forming a ſcreen to the corn, poultry, fiſh, and green markets; at the end of the north wing is a watch-houſe, and at the end of the ſouth wing is a lock-up houſe; over each is a large reſervoir of water, for the uſe of the markets, as well as the ready ſupply of water in caſe of fire.

The Baſement ſtory conſiſts of a noble kitchen, 39 feet long, 31 feet wide, and 12 feet high, furniſhed with every neceſſary for cookery; a bake-houſe 20 feet ſquare, with two ovens, a tin plate warming cupboard, boilers, &c. a large ſcullery, hall, houſe-keeper's-room, a cold larder, paſtry-room, wine-cellar, beer-cellar, and coal-cellar.

The ground ſtory conſiſts of a veſtibule 37 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 16 feet high, a juſticiary-room, 39 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a drawing-room for the Mayor, 21 feet by 22; town-clerk's office, deputy town-clerk's office, and common clerk's office, with a drawing-room for the jury, record-room, and lobby near the grand ſtair-caſe, for the mayor's officers to wait in; the whole finiſhed with ſtucco walls enriched, and plain cornices, &c. ſuitable to the purpoſes they are appropriated to. From the veſtibule on the right hand you are lead to the grand ſtair-caſe, of which the walls and cieling are richly embelliſhed with plaiſter ornaments, the ſteps Dutch oak, enriched brackets, mahogany rail, and fancied iron work, which lead to the principal ſtory. The banqueting-room is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 31 feet high, the walls finiſhed with pedeſtals, fluted columns, modern capitals, and enriched entablature above; the walls ornamented with oval windows, and pateras to anſwer them; it has a coved cieling, the cove is enriched with flutes, aſtragals, raffle leaves, and honey-ſuckles up the angles. The cieling is divided into five large and ſmall circles, richly ornamented in the preſent taſte. On the weſt ſide of the banqueting-room is a drawing-room, 37 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 16 feet high, (occaſionally uſed as a council-room) this room has a cove cieling, ſtucco walls, cornice doors and chimnies enriched, a private withdrawing-room and water-cloſet for the ladies, and

and at the other end of the building on the ſame floor is a water-cloſet for the gentlemen. The attic ſtory conſiſts of bed-rooms for the hall-keeper, ſurveyor's office, ſtore-rooms, &c. &c.

In the hall is preſerved the head of *Minerva*, caſt in metal, a very curious piece of antiquity, that was dug up in *Stall-ſtreet*, oppoſite the Three Tuns, in the year 1725: The Society of Antiquarians offered the corporation, when it was firſt found, a conſiderable ſum for it. His late Royal Highneſs *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*, on account of the reſpect ſhewn him when at *Bath*, preſented the Corporation with a magnificent wrought gilt cup and ſalver, which are uſed at moſt public entertainments.

The Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace for the Liberties of the City, are held in the Guildhall.

The City is governed by the Mayor, Recorder (Lord CAMDEN) and Aldermen, beſides twenty Common-Council; though the number of Aldermen (out of which the Mayor and Juſtices are choſen) is not to exceed ten, or be leſs than four. The Mayor for the time being, and Recorder, are Juſtices of the Quorum; and out of the Aldermen are annually choſen two other Juſtices of the Peace. From among the Common-Council, (except the ſenior, who is always Chamberlain) are yearly choſen Bailiffs or Sheriffs, and two Conſtables.—Mr. JEFFERYS is the town-clerk.

And, as frequent enquiries are made for the names of the gentlemen in the body, we have here given a correct liſt of them according to their ſeniority:

John Chapman, Eſq;
Samuel Buſh, Eſq;
Edward Buſhell Collibee, Eſq;
Johnſon Robinſon, Eſq;
John Horton, Eſq;
Henry Wright, Eſq;
Walter Wiltſhire, Eſq;
Francis Bennett, Eſq;
Philip Ditcher, Eſq;
Simon Crook, Eſq;
} Aldermen.

James

James Ferry, Esq; *Chamberlain*,
Mr. James Leake,
Leonard Coward,
William Street,
William Anderdon,
Jacob Smith,
John Horton,
Abel Moysey,
Henry Harington, M. D.
James Haviland,
Thomas Harford,
William Cattell,
John Symons,
John Palmer,
George Chapman,
Charles Phillot,
Harry Attwood,
William Watson, M. D.
Thomas Ettricke Cary,
Robert Forman,
} Common-Council,

The powers granted to the Mayor and Corporation of this city, by several Charters, for the good order and government thereof, are very full and extensive. A Court of Record is held at the Town-Hall every Monday, (by virtue of a charter granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens,) which has cognizance of all personal actions within the said city or its liberties, in case the debt or damages exceed or amount to 40s. and this court has power of issuing all due processes in as ample a manner as any other court of record in any city, borough, or town corporate in *England*. Of this court the Town-clerk is the Prothonotary, and the Serjeants at Mace for the time being are the Attornies; and all processes issued from the said court are directed to and returnable by the Bailiffs and Serjeants at Mace for the time being.—And there is now established by act of parliament, a Court of Requests, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts under 40s. within the city of *Bath*, and liberties and precincts thereof.

The principal markets are kept here on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions, generally at moderate prices. Fresh butter (equal to any in England) is brought in from the country every morning;

morning; and the butchers who live in the city ſupply the inhabitants with the beſt of meat every day in the week. The markets for fiſh are Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, and are thought to excel thoſe of any inland town in the kingdom, as well in the goodneſs as the quantity of ſea-fiſh brought to it, and the freſh-water fiſh daily taken from the river Avon.

There are three banks eſtabliſhed in *Bath*; the firſt, called the Bath Bank, was opened March 1, 1768; the firm *Cam, Whitehead*, and *Phillot*, and is ſituated in Milſom-ſtreet. The ſecond, called the Bath and Somerſet Bank, was opened March 27, 1775; the firm *Horlock, Mortimer, Anderdon*, and *Street*, and is ſituated in Milſom-ſtreet. And the other, called the Bath City Bank, was opened Nov. 5, 1776; the firm *Peach, Kington, Loſcombe, Croſs*, and *James*; and is ſituated in the Abbey Church-yard.

In the *Grove*, near the *Abbey Church*, (called *Orange-Grove*, in compliment to the late Prince of *Orange*) there is an obeliſk, which was erected by *Richard Naſh*, Eſq; in honour to the Prince of *Orange*, who came here for his health juſt before he married the Princeſs-Royal of *England*, and received great benefit from the waters.—On this obeliſk is the following inſcription:

In Memoriam Sanitatis PRINCIPI AURIACO Aquarum Thermalium potu, Favento DEO. Ovante BRITANNIA, Felicitur Reſtituæ, M.DCC.XXXIV.	Thus tranſlated: *In memory of the happy reſtoration of the health of the* PRINCE *of* ORANGE, *by the drinking of the Bath Waters, through the favour of* GOD, *and to the great joy of* BRITAIN, 1754.

Juſt on the other ſide of the new bridge, erected by *William Pultney*, Eſq; acroſs the Avon, leading from the Market-place to *Bathwick*, is a public garden, called *Spring-Gardens*, very pleaſantly and judiciouſly laid out by Mr. *William Purdie*, for the ſummer amuſement and recreation of the inhabitants and company in this city, who are allowed to walk here the whole ſeaſon on paying a ſubſcription of half a crown.——Such ladies and gentlemen who do not ſubſcribe, pay ſix-pence for admiſſion, and receive a ticket that entitles them to every thing they chuſe

of

of that value.——The proprietor being very attentive to pleaſe and oblige meets with much encouragement; and a good deal of company meet almoſt every evening in this garden to drink tea, &c.—Public breakfaſts at 1s. 6d. each are held here on Mondays and Thurſdays, when muſic attends at breakfaſt, and dancing, with horns and clarionets.

To the leſt of the new bridge, in the open meadow, is a large and convenient new priſon, 60 feet in front and 80 in depth, with a ſpacious court-yard.

Within theſe laſt thirty years, the city of *Bath* has ſo conſiderably increaſed in the number of its inhabitants, and the extent and elegance of its buildings, that it is become one of the *moſt agreeable* as well as *polite* places in the kingdom; many ladies and gentlemen, who formerly only paid it a yearly viſit, now reſide here conſtantly.—The inconvenience people of diſtinction uſed to ſuffer from the want of accommodations, is now no more heard of.—To one man's abilities and enterprizing genius is *Bath* indebted for an elegance in its building ſuperior to any other place in England; and to one other man does it chiefly owe its preſent flouriſhing ſtate:—The names of Mr. *Wood* and Mr. *Naſh* will be mentioned with gratitude and reſpect by the lateſt poſterity.

Mr. *Wood*'s ſkill and judgment in architecture was hardly to be equalled by any perſon of his time; and every body ſaw with pleaſure the proſperity of all his undertakings.—His firſt ſtep in the improvement of our buildings, was the beginning to build *Queen-ſquare*, the foundation-ſtone of which was laid on the 27th of *January*, 1729, and is a magnificent pile of building.——In this ſquare is a garden, encompaſſed by iron palliſadoes, and agreeably laid out in pleaſing walks; in the center of which is an obeliſk, 70 feet high, on which is the following inſcription cut in marble:

In memory of honours beſtow'd,
And in gratitude for benefits conferred in this city,
By his Royal Highneſs
FREDERICK, Prince of WALES,
And his Royal Conſort,
In the year 1738,
This Obeliſk is erected, by
RICHARD NASH, Eſq.

The

The ancient city of *Bath* is said to have been built by King *Alfred*, about the year 900, and was surrounded by a wall, part of which is still standing, called the *Borough-Walls*; on the outside of which, in the memory of many persons now living, there was scarce a house standing, except in *Walcot-street*, *Broad-street*, and *Horse-street*.—After the building of the *Square*, Mr *Wood* planned several streets contiguous thereto; and on the tenth of March, 1739, laid the foundation of the *North* and *South-Parades*, *Pierpoint-street*, *Duke-street*, &c. which he lived to see completed: And some time before his death, which was in May, 1754, he laid out the plan for erecting that beautiful circular pile of building, called the *King's-Circus*, the houses of which are built uniform, and consist of three orders, viz. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. In the center of this circle is a reservoir of water, arched over, and fed by two or three fine springs, which supply the whole neighbourhood. There are three streets which have a communication with the *Circus*, viz. *Gay-street*, *Bennet-street*, and *Brock-street*; the first of which leads to *Queen-square*; the next to the *New Assembly-Rooms* and the buildings in *Lansdown-road*; and the latter to the *Royal-Crescent*, a noble pile of building, built in an elliptical form, with one order of Ionic pillars supporting the upper cornice, and commanding as fine a prospect as the fancy can conceive. [*The elevation of this building may be seen in the annexed plate.*]

From the æra of Mr. *Wood*'s death we may date the growing spririt for building in this city: But as a minute description of every new building is not the design of this treatise, we shall only observe, that *uniformity* is what every builder adheres to, and that in point of elegance, no city, perhaps in Europe, can vie with *Bath* in its buildings; nor is any city more advantageously situated for carrying it on, as the ashlar stone, with which all the houses are built, is dug from quarries on the hills around it.—For a perfect account of the several new streets, &c. our readers are referred to a new plan of the city of Bath, with all the new additional buildings to the present time 1779, upon a sheet of royal paper, which may he had of *W. Taylor*, the publisher of this treatise.

The North, South, and West Gates of this City have been taken down by the Corporation, in order to make the avenues

avenues to this ancient city as open as poſſible, and they are very attentive to the making every thing convenient and commodious. The late act of parliament for paving, cleanſing, and enlightening the city and its liberties, is very ſtrictly adhered to; and a regular night-watch is kept in different parts thereof, to prevent diſturbances, &c.

The public roads about *Bath* have been much improved within theſe few years, and the acceſs to the hills, *Claverton* and *Lanſdown*, (which was formerly very difficult) is now rendered ſafe, eaſy, and pleaſant, either on horſeback or in carriages. The air that you breathe in on theſe hills is very beneficial to invalids, who ride to reſtore their health, eſpecially that of *Lanſdown*; for the inhabitants of three or four houſes, that are built on it, often live to the age of 100 years and upwards. Here you have a fine view of the *Britiſh* channel, city of *Briſtol*, part of *Wales*, and great part of *Gloceſterſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*; and there is one point of view where the cities of *Bath* and *Briſtol* may be ſeen at the ſame time.—The ſoil of this down produces the fineſt herbage in England for ſheep, and the *Lanſdown* mutton is eſteemed the beſt and ſweeteſt in all *Europe*.——This down takes its name from a monument erected on it by Lord *Lanſdown*, in memory of his grandfather Sir *Bevil Granville*, who was there killed in an action between him and Sir *William Waller*, in the civil wars in the reign of King *Charles* the Firſt. In this battle, on the King's ſide, which was commanded by the Marquis of *Hereford*, the King's horſe was ſo ſhaken, that of 2000, which were upon the field in the morning, there were not above 600 left after the action. This monument is elegantly built with free-ſtone, within a ſquare of 21 feet.

Claverton Down (on which we have four days' races every year in the month of *September*, and is reckoned to be as polite a meeting as any in *England* next to *Newmarket*) is alſo a very pleaſant and agreeable airing for invalids, by whom it is much frequented; it takes its name from a little village ſituated in the vale beyond it; and commands a delightful proſpect of the city of BATH, and the vale between BATH and BRISTOL.—To the right, as you aſcend this down, is a ſeat that belonged to the late *Ralph Allen*, Eſq; but now to Mrs. *Warburton*, the late Biſhop of *Gloceſter*'s Lady, called Prior-park, which commands

mands a prospect as beautiful as the imagination can conceive, the city of Bath being the chief object; the seat consists of a house in the center, two pavillions, and two wings of offices, all united by arcades, and making a continued curv'd line of building about 1000 feet in front, of which the house takes about 150, and is of the Corinthian order, elevated upon a rustic basement crowned by a balluſtrade; the center advancing forward, and making one of the largest and most correct porticoes in the kingdom.

There are many other rides about this city,* more agreeable than the above downs in cold tempestuous weather, being sheltered by the hills on each side, viz. to the village of *Kelston*, the lower road to *Bristol*, and the *London* road; in the former of which you have many fine prospects of the adjacent hills, and of the river *Avon*, which runs beneath in a serpentine direction.

Carriages and saddle horses may be hired for airing at all the inns and livery stables, and of Mr. *Percival*, coach-master, in Bell-tree-lane. The general price for an airing of three or four miles and back, for a coach or post-chaise, is 5s.; saddle horse 2s. each time; if a double horse, 2s. 6d.

In the street leading to *Claverton-Down*, is a fine cold Bath, kept by Mr. *Greenaway*, which is supplied by a spring of excellent water.

The following are the regulations which the chairmen of *Bath* are subject to, by a late act of parliament:——The Mayor and Aldermen of this city, or any five or more of them, whereof the Mayor for the time being to be one, shall licence all, or any person or persons who shall carry or keep any glass chair, or bath chair, within the said city of *Bath*, or the liberties and precincts thereof; the charge of every such licence is not to exceed the sum of *three shillings*, which is to be paid by every respective chairman, besides the duty of 5s. for the stamps; and the number of glass and bath chairs so licensed shall not be under 70:† The

* For a more particular description of the situation of the villages near Bath, we must refer the reader to a Map of five miles round the City, sold by W. TAYLOR, bookseller.

† The present number of licensed chairs is upwards of 150.

The ſaid licence ſhall be granted for the term of one year, from the date of each reſpective licence, and no longer.

The chairs thus licenſed are to have a mark of diſtinction, by figure or otherwiſe, as the Mayor and Aldermen ſhall think proper; and the ſaid mark ſhall be placed on the back of every chair, or in the moſt conſpicuous and convenient place to be taken notice of. And if any perſon or perſons preſume to carry any glaſs or bath chair within the city of Bath, the liberties or precincts thereof, without ſuch leave or licence; for every ſuch offence, he or they ſhall forfeit the ſum of *thirteen ſhillings* and *four-pence*: And the chairmen ſhall keep ſuch ſtands or places with their chairs, as the Mayor and Juſtices of the ſaid city, for the time being, ſhall by any writing under their hands, to be affixed up on the *Guildhall*, and in the *Pump-Room*, order, direct, and appoint; and if any chairman refuſe to obey ſuch orders or directions as aforeſaid, for every ſuch offence he ſhall forfeit the ſum of *ten ſhillings*; and upon complaint, the juſtices of the ſaid city may ſuſpend any of the ſaid chairmen from working, for any time not exceeding forty days.

No chairman can demand for any one fare, to or from any part within the walls of the ſaid city, more than the ſum of *ſix-pence*; or to any place not exceeding the diſtance of 500 yards, more than *ſix-pence*; and for any greater length, not exceeding one meaſured mile, or 1760 yards, the ſum of *one ſhilling*; and no more than the ſum of *ſix-pence* for every half hour's waiting, and ſo proportionably for any longer ſpace of time. No chairman ſhall be required or obliged to carry any chair out of the liberties of the ſaid city on the north and weſt ſide thereof; nor farther than the foot of *Beechen-cliff*, *Widcombe-hill*, *Claverton-down*, and *Bathwick-down*, on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of the city.

Any perſon the ſaid chairmen ſhall at any time carry, may cauſe them to ſtop as often as he or ſhe ſhall require, ſo as ſuch perſons do not detain the chair above the ſpace of ten minutes in every *ſix-penny* fare, or twenty minutes in every *twelve-penny* fare; and in caſe any chairman ſhall refuſe to carry any ſuch fare, or ſhall exact, demand, or take more for his fare or hire than the ſeveral rates by act of parliament, or ſhall utter any abuſive language, or offer

any

any other insult to the person he so carries; such chairman so offending, and being convicted thereof by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of *ten shillings*, one moiety of which is to go to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the city: No chairman shall make use of any other chair than what shall be so marked: And that no person shall blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface the mark or figure of distinction appointed by th said Mayor and Aldermen, under the forfeiture of *three pounds* for every such offence.—If any person does refuse or neglect to pay any chairman or chairmen the money justly due to him or them for carrying in his or their chair; or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break any such chair, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen, on complaint thereof, to grant a warrant to bring before them the person against whom such complaint shall be made, and upon proof made by one or more witnesses upon oath, to award reasonable satisfaction to the parties grieved for his damage and costs; and upon refusal to pay and make such satisfaction, to issue out warrants of distress, to levy the same on the offender's goods and chattles; and, for want of distress, to commit the party or parties so offending to prison for one month, or until such satisfaction be made; and such penalty, so to be recovered, shall be applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish wherein such offence shall be committed.

Any gentleman may use a chair of his own, and appoint any person or persons to carry the same, as he or they respectively shall think proper; provided that no chairman hired or employed to carry such chair or chairs as aforesaid, shall carry any other fare than such person and his family so hiring them as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of *ten shillings*. Every person so hiring his own chairmen shall enter such chair, with the names of the chairmen, in the office of the clerk of the peace for the said city; for which entry no fee or reward is required.

N. B. All the chairmen are ordered to keep their stands, when attending at the Pump-Room, in the Church-Yard; at Mr. Gyde's-Room, in Orange-Grove; and at Mr. Frappel's Coffee-House, in Orange-Grove: It is ordered, that

no more than four chairs wait at the door of the ſaid Pump-Room, or either of the public rooms, at one time, under the penalty of *ten ſhillings* for each offence; and no chair is to attend the door of the ſaid Coffee-houſe, under the penalty of *ten ſhillings* for each offence.—All proſecutions for any offence muſt be commenced within three months next after the offence is committed; and all diſputes are to be heard and finally determined by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the ſaid city, who attend at the Guildhall every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all complaints relating to chairmen, &c. &c.

For the ſatisfaction of ladies and gentlemen reſorting to Bath, we have annexed the following table of diſtances between the ſeveral parts of the city, to prevent any impoſition from the chairmen.

From the front Door of Mr. Gyde's Rooms,

	Yards
To the corner houſe, northward, on the weſt ſide of Queen-ſquare, through Green-ſtreet, is - -	773
To the corner-houſe, weſtward, on the north ſide of Queen-ſquare, through Bridewell-lane, is - -	756
To the ſame houſe, through Green-ſtreet, is -	763
To the S. E. corner of the Square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	606
To the ſame corner of the Square, thro' Green ſtreet is	613
To the north-eaſt corner of the Square, through Bridewell-lane, is - - - - -	508
To the ſame corner of the Square, thro' Green ſtreet, is	715
To the N. end of Barton-ſtreet, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	784
To the ſame place, thro' Green-ſtreet, is - - -	791
To the north door of Walcot-church, is - - -	1128
To the firſt houſe in Bladud's-Buildings, is - -	596
To the north end of Belmont-row, is - -	876
To the laſt houſe in Monmouth-ſtreet, is -	702
To the gate that opens into the Town-common, is -	1271
To the Angel Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church-yard, is	761
To the ſame Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is -	628
To the Cold-Bath, kept by Mr. Greenaway, is - -	751
To the White-Hart, at the foot of Claverton-down, is	1101
To the gate of the Town-wall at the end of St. John's-Court, is - - - - - -	499
To the houſe in St. John's-Court oppoſite the ſame gate, thro' Bridewell-lane, is - - -	501
To the corner houſe in King's-mead-ſquare next to Weſt-gate, is - - - - - -	439
To the laſt houſe on the North-Parade, is - -	301

From

From the PUMP-ROOM,

	Yards
To the corner houſe, northward, on the weſt ſide of Queen-ſquare, is	580
To the corner houſe, weſtward, on the north-ſide of Queen-ſquare, is	569
To the north-eaſt corner of Queen-ſquare, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	521
To the ſouth-eaſt corner of Queen-ſquare, thro' Bridewell lane, is	419
To the north end of Barton-ſtreet, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	594
To the north door of Walcot-church, is	1074
To the firſt houſe in Bladud's-Buildings, is	540
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	822
To the laſt houſe in Monmouth-ſtreet, is	513
To the gate that opens into the Town-common, is	1030
To the Angel Inn over the bridge, is	548
To the Cold Bath, is	672
To the Grove Coffee-Houſe, is	140
To Mr. Gyde's Rooms, is	234
To the laſt houſe on the North-Parade, is	490
To the laſt houſe on the South-Parade, is	502
To Weſtgate, is	233
To Trim-ſtreet, is	260
To the White Hart at the foot of Claverton-down, is	972
To Spring-Gardens, is	472

From the GUILD-HALL,

To the laſt houſe on the North-Parade, is	455
To Weſtgate, is	291
To the laſt houſe in Monmouth-ſtreet, is	553
To the north-weſt corner of Queen-ſquare, is	622
To the gate that opens into the Town-Common, is	1090
To the upper end of Belmont-row,	722
To the further end of the Old bridge, is	646

From the N. E. corner of the Grove Coffee-Houſe,

To the north-eaſt corner of Queen-ſquare, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	617
To the ſame corner of the Square, thro' Green-ſtreet, is	624
To the S. E. corner of Queen-ſquare, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	515
To the ſame corner of the Square, thro' Green-ſtreet, is	522
To the corner houſe, weſtward, on the N. ſide of Queen-ſquare, thro' Bridewell alne, is	665
To the corner houſe, northward, on the W. ſide of Queen-ſquare, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	675
To the N. end of Barton-ſtreet, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	693
To the ſame place, thro' Green-ſtreet, is	700
To the laſt houſe on the North-Parade, is	292

	Yards
To the Angel Inn over the bridge, thro' the Church-yard, is	670
To the ſame Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is	729
To the Cold Bath, thro' the Church yard, is	794
To the White Hart, at the foot of Claverton-down, is	1144
To Cornwall-Houſe, is	714
To the firſt houſe in Bladud's-Buildings, is	502
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	785
To the north door of Walcot church, is	1037
To the gate that opens into the Town common, is	1126
To Dr. Rye's houſe in Wood-ſtreet, is	496
To Mr. Spackman's houſe in King's-mead-ſtreet, is	500
To Sir William Robinſon's houſe in Milſom-ſtreet, is	496

From the NEW ROOMS,

To the center houſe in the Royal Creſcent, is	508
To Mr. Lloyd's houſe in Lanſdown-Road, thro' Murſet-ſtreet, is	620
To the firſt houſe in Walcot Parade,	720
To the firſt houſe in Charles-ſtreet, on the left hand, is	637
To the lower houſe in Bond-ſtreet, is	538
To the late Dr. Moyſey's houſe in the Square, is	509
To the General Hoſpital, is	577
To the Bear Inn, thro' Milſom-ſtreet, is	677
To the Town hall, thro' Broad-ſtreet, is	700
To the Boarding School in St. John's-Court, is	598
To the laſt houſe on the Queen's-Parade, is	488
To Mr. Ruſſell's, the grocer, in the Market-place, is	552

From the OCTOGON CHAPEL,

To the firſt houſe in Brock-ſtreet, on the right hand, is	523
To the laſt houſe in Brock-ſtreet, on the right hand, is	671
To the center houſe in Weſtgate-buildings, is	400
To the laſt houſe in Belmont-row, is	534
To the firſt houſe on St. James's-Parade, is	517
To the firſt houſe in Axford's-buildings, is	584
To the laſt houſe in New King-ſtreet, is	598
To No. 12, in Paragon-buildings, is	504

From the PLAY-HOUSE,

To the Bear Inn,	418
To the firſt houſe in Milſom-ſtreet, on the left hand, thro' the Market-place, is	573
To the Pelican Inn in Walcot-ſtreet, is	752
To Mr. Ruſſell's, the grocer, in the Market-place, is	524
To the firſt houſe in King's-mead-ſtreet, is	700
To the Boarding-School in Trim-ſtreet, is	723

To

To make this POCKET COMPANION more useful, we think it necessary to insert here the general price of Lodgings, which is, from the first of September to the 31st of May, 10s. a week, for the best rooms, and 5s. a week for servants' rooms; the other three months, June, July, and August, is 7s. a week for best rooms, and 5s. for servants' rooms. And, for the conveniency of strangers, we have also given a list of the Lodging and Boarding-houses, with the streets (they are situated in) alphabetically.

ALFRED-BUILDINGS.

Mr. Dunn
Mrs. Batchelor
Mr. Davis
Mr. Kennell
Mr. Cross
Mrs. Lambert
Mr. Beele
Mrs. Lucy

ABBEY-GREEN, *and* ABBEY-STREET.

Miss Prattenton, *boarding*
Mrs. Viel, *boarding*
Mr. Lloyd
Mr. Groom
Mr. Terry
Mrs. Norton, *boarding*
Mr. Price
Miss Temple, *board.*
Mr. Garret
Mr. Orpin

BENNET-STREET.

Mr. Mangald
Miss Jones
Mr. Hale
Mr. Butler, *boarding*
Mrs. Fussell
Mrs. Stone
Mr. Beale
Mr. White
Mrs. Rugg
Mrs. Matthews
Mr. Cooke

BROCK-STREET.

Mr. Bartley
Mrs. Roubel
Miss Gainsborough
Mr. Goodhinde
Mr. Goodwin
Mr. Vivier
Mrs. Dobson

BELVIDERE, *and* AINSLIE'S COURT.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. White
Mr. Chubb
Mr. Brookes
Mr. Downing
Mrs. Shephard
Mr. Bull
Mr. Dogget
Mr. Broom
Mrs. Brokenbrow

BELMONT.

Mr. Vatchel
Mr. Linley

BLADUD's BUILDINGS.

Mrs. Connor

BROAD-STREET.

Mr. Strawbridge
Mr. Attwood
Mr. Grimes
Mr. Snagg
Mr. Goldstone
Mr. Pocock

BRIDGE-STREET

Mr. Royal
Mr. Gresley
Mr. Thomas
Mr. Elkington
Mr. Hibbart

BOND-STREET.

Mr. Youngclass
Mr. Faulkner
Mrs. Andrews
Miss Butchers
Mr. Knight
Mr. Williams

CIRCUS.

Mrs. Fletcher
Mrs. Gibbon, three houses

Mr.

Mr. Brimble
Mrs. Gill

CHURCH-STREET
(Kingston-Buildings.)

Mr. Norket
Mr. Taylor
Mrs. King, *boarding*
Mrs. Bowen

CHEAP-STREET.

Mr. Axford
Mr. Smith
Mr. Dunkerton

CHURCH-YARD.

Mr. Budgate, *boarding*
Miſs Pember
Mr. Jones
Mr Shaw
Mr. Arthur Jones

CROSS-BATH.

Mrs. Price, *boarding*
Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Hetling
Mrs. Danford
Mrs. Green

DUKE-STREET,
(Parade.)

Mrs. Shaw, 3 houſes *boarding*
Mrs. Simpſon
Miſs Moſely

FOUNTAIN-BUILDINGS.

Mr. Webb
Miſs Moſely

Mrs. Lewin
Mr. Derham

GALLAWAY's BUILDINGS.

Mr. Tickle, *boarding*
Mrs. Vicars, *boarding*
Mr. Rotton
Miſs Binden
Mr. Fiſher

GEORGE-STREET

Mrs. Crowde, *boarding*
Mrs. Britton

GAY-STREET.

Mr. Foſter
Miſs Butcher
Mr. Perriman
Mrs. Hutchinſon
Mr. Ford
Mrs. Hibbart
Mrs. Williams
Mr. Horton
Mr. Pearce
Mrs. Bailey
Mrs. Cole
Mrs. Perry
Mr. Langford, 2houſ.
Mr. Wyman
Mrs. Tully
Mr. Plura
Mrs. Bally

GREEN-STREET.

Mr. Prynn

HIGH-STREET,
(Market-place)

Mr. Trotman

Mrs. Oſman
Mr. Pitſtow
Mr. Ruſſel
Mr. Sone
Mrs. Saunders
Mr. Gibbons
Mr. Waters
Mr. Attwood

KINGSTON-STREET,
(Kingston-Building.)

Miſs Dale
Mrs. Smith, (Abbey Baths)

MONTPELLIER.

Mr. Robins

MARGARET's BUILDINGS,
(Brock ſtreet.)

Mr. Pownay
Mr. Viner
Mr. Bond

MILES's COURT.

Mr. Brookes
Mr. Howell

MILSOM-STREET

Mr. Lightwood
Mrs. Batchelor and Miſs Dawes
Mrs. Elliot
Mr. Marret
Mrs. Prynn
Miſs Stevens
Mr. Williams
Mr. Salmon
Mr. Bacon

Mr.

Mr. Gordon
Mrs. Chaplin
Meſſrs. Pratt and Clinch
Mrs. Langhorne
Mr. Ward
Mr. Lee
Mrs. Hoikin
Mr. Croſs, 2 houſes
Mrs. Waters
Mrs. More
Mrs. Baily
Mr. Plura
Mr. Youngclaſs
Miſs Williams
Mr. Gauton, two houſes
Miſs Blake
Mrs. Hale
Mr. Bally
Mrs. Beete

NEW KING-STREET.

Mr. G. Hamlin
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Croome
Mr. Hamlin
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Stennet
Mr. Hallen

NORTHUMBERLAND-BUILDINGS.

Mrs. Britton, 2 houſ.
Mrs. Leary

ORCHARD-STREET.

Mr. Reeves
Mr. Brookes

ORANGE-GROVE *and* COURT.

Mr. Sheldon
Mr. Fiſher, 2 houſes
Mrs. Kircum
Mrs. Hoſkin, 2 houſes
Mr. Purdie
Mr. Gent
Mr. Frappel. Grove Coffee-Houſe
Mr. Hallet
Mr. Speren
Mrs. Peacock, *boarding*
Mr. Smith
Mrs. Lawrence, *boarding*
Mr. Moore

OXFORD-ROW.

Mr. Dunn
Mr. Green
Mr. Gingel
Mrs. Rudd
Mrs. Hewlett

PARADE, *(North.)*

Mr. Berwick
Mr. Mulleny
Mr. Hay
Mr. White
Mrs. Kircum, two houſes
Mr. Saville
Mrs. Monk
Mr. Clement
Mrs. Bartlet

PARADE, *(South.)*

Mrs. Lee
Mr. Blake
Mr. Kendal
Mrs. Jones
Mr. Pugh, *boarding*
Miſs Needham
Mrs. Stretch, two houſes, *boarding*
Mrs Hume, *boarding*
Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Davis
Mr. Harford

PIERPOINT-STREET. *(Parade.)*

Mr Jennings
Miſs Witts
Mr. Smith
Miſs Rogers
Mr. Kendal
Mrs. Churchill
Mrs Mullins
Miſs Lloyd
Mr. Jones
Mr. Burt
Mrs. Todd
Mr. Spry
Mrs. Glaze

PRINCE's-BUILDINGS.

Mr. Gueſt
Mr. Yalden
Mrs. Burn

PARAGON-BUILDINGS.

Mr. Vaſlet

QUEEN-SQUARE.

Miſs Erſkine
Mrs. Badham, two houſes

Miſs

Miſs Roberts, two houſes
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Cruttwell, *boarding*
Mr. Breedon
Mrs. Matthews
Mr. Crook
Mr. Cray

RUSSEL-STREET.

Mr. Lancaſhire
Mrs. Morgan
Mr. Beele
Mr. Davis

RIVER's-STREET.

Mr. Furnell
Mr. Floor
Mr. Phillips
Mr. Johnſon
Mr. Hathaway
Mrs. Rains
Mrs. Milſom
Mr. Fowles

STALL-STREET.

Mr. Farr
Mrs. Pike
Mrs. Smith
Mr. Huntley

ST. JAMES's-PARADE.

Mrs. Tagg
Mr. Hugo, 2 houſes
Mr. Singers

Miſs Dart
Mrs. Coxe

ST. JAMES's-STREET.

Mr. Attwood

SAVILLE ROW.

Mr. Dunn
Mr. Judd
Mr. Viners
Mr. Conner
Mr. Gauton

TERRACE-WALK

Miſs Jones
Mr. Mainwarring
Mrs. Elderton
Miſs Purdie
Mr. Pritchard, (Parade Coffee-houſe)

TRIM-STREET.

Mrs. Purnell

VINE-YARDS, *and* HARLEQUIN-ROW.

Mr. Ford
Mr. Shepherd

WADE's PASSAGE

Mr. Mayo
Mr. Bowden
Mr. Atkinſon

WESTGATE-STREET.

Mr. Evatt
Mr. Snailom
Mr. Petree
Mrs. Hayward, two houſes, *boarding*
Mr. Clark

WESTGATE-BUILDINGS.

Mr. Davis
Mr. Gye
Mrs. Griffith
Mr. Robinſon
Mr. Cozens
Mrs. Gibbon, *boarding*
Mr. Fiſher
Miſs Dorſet, 2 houſes *boarding*
Mr. Wood
Mr. Boulter

WOOD-STREET, *(Queen-Square.)*

Mrs. Twycroſs
Mrs. Stains
Mr. Harris

YORK-BUILDINGS.

York-Houſe.

Having

Having given the reader a clear and conciſe deſcription of the city of Bath, and its environs, as well as of ſuch particulars as may be more immediately intereſting to thoſe who viſit this city, the following ſhort account of

RICHARD NASH, Eſq;

the perſon to whom it is peculiarly indebted for its preſent flouriſhing ſtate, will, it is preſumed, add to the entertainment of every reader.

RICHARD NASH, Eſq; was born in the town of *Swanſea*, in *Glamorganſhire*, on the 18th of October, in the year 1673. His father was a gentleman whoſe principal income aroſe from a partnerſhip in a glaſs-houſe; his mother was niece to Col. *Poyer*, who was killed by *Oliver Cromwell*, in defending *Pembroke* Caſtle againſt the rebels.

He was educated under Mr. *Mattocks*, at *Carmarthen* School, and from thence ſent to *Jeſus College*, *Oxford*, in order to prepare him for the ſtudy of the law. The firſt method he took to diſtinguiſh himſelf at College was not by application to ſtudy, but his aſſiduity for intrigue.—His ſtay at College was, on that account, but of ſhort duration.

The next ſtept he took was, to purchaſe himſelf a pair of colours in the army, which ſituation he thought the beſt adapted to gratify his inclination for gallantry.—He ſoon became diſguſted with the life of a ſoldier, quitted the army, and entered his name as a ſtudent in the Temple-books, and here went to the very ſummit of ſecond-rate luxury. In this manner Mr. NASH ſpent ſome years about town, till at laſt his genteel appearance, his conſtant civility, his polite manly behaviour, and, what is ſtill more, his great goodneſs of heart, gained him the acquaintance and eſteem of ſeveral perſons qualified to lead the faſhion both by birth and fortune.

About this time, (the latter end of the laſt century) the city of Bath was reckoned one of the pooreſt cities in England; the buildings were extremely mean, and the inhabitants rude and unpolite.—There were neither ball-rooms nor places of amuſement.—A few families of diſtinction

reſorted here, for about ſix or ſeven weeks in the ſpring, and when the company were numerous enough to form a dance, they repaired to the bowling-green, open and expoſed to the air, attended by a violin and hautboy: And in this ſituation it continued till the year 1703, when Capt. *Webſter*, who was a reſident at Bath, took upon himſelf the regulation of the amuſements, and conducted the company to the Town-hall. Ten couple were then thought a large aſſembly; and the gentlemen paid only half-a-guinea ſubſcription. The accommodations were very indifferent, few houſes being capable of receiving any family of diſtinction; and even in the memory of ſeveral perſons now living, there was only one ſaſhed houſe in the city.—Thus circumſtanced was Bath, and thus confined were its amuſements, when Mr. *Naſh* firſt viſited it, with ſeveral others of his friends;—he was introduced to Capt. *Webſter*, an intimacy between them commenced, and he was called the Captain's Aid-de-camp. The inhabitants of this city, as well as perſons of quality, took every inſtance to ſhew their reſpect for Mr. *Naſh*, and on the death of Capt *Webſter*, about the year 1710, he was unanimouſly elected to that ſeat of government which he ſo glorioufly filled upwards of fifty years.

The band of muſic (conſiſting of only five indifferent performers) uſed to play in the Grove every morning and evening under large trees, which were cut down about 40 years ſince. But ſoon after the Pump-room was built, the phyſicians ſolicited Mr. *Naſh* to lead the company there, which he did, and inſtantly ſet on foot a ſubſcription for a good band of muſic; the Pump-room was put under the care of a proper officer; large ſums were raiſed for repairing the roads about the city; the houſes and ſtreets began to improve, and ornaments were laviſhed on them even to profuſion.—A few years after, Mr. *Tho. Harriſon* erected a handſome aſſembly-room, for the reception of the company;—and Mr. *Naſh* had the ſatisfactory pleaſure (the greateſt he could enjoy) of ſeeing the city of Bath flouriſh in ſo rapid a manner under his adminiſtration, as to be able to vie with any city in Europe, for the politeneſs of its amuſements, elegance of its accommodations, &c.

Some time before Mr. *Naſh*'s deceaſe, Nature gave warning of his approaching diſſolution: The worn machine had run itſelf down to an utter impoſſibility of repair;

pair; and he died at his house in *St. John's-Court*, BATH, on the 3d of February, 1761, aged 87 years, sincerely regretted by every inhabitant of this city, to which he had been so long and so great a benefactor.

In three or four days after his decease, his corpse was conveyed to the Abbey-Church, with great solemnity.—About five the procession moved from his house: The charity girls, two and two, preceded; next the boys of the Charity-School, singing a solemn occasional hymn; next a large band of music, sounding at proper intervals a dirge; three clergymen immediately preceded the coffin, which was adorned with sable plumes, and the pall supported by the six senior aldermen; the masters of the assembly-rooms following as chief mourners. The croud was so great, that not only the streets were filled, but even the tops of the houses were covered with spectators.

The immediate successor of Mr. *Nash*, in the office of Master of the Ceremonies, was Mr. *Collett*, who did not continue to reign long, before Mr. *Derrick* was chosen to that office, and kept it, notwithstanding the great opposition he met with, till his death, which was on the 28th of March, 1769; when there were two candidates to succeed him, viz. Mr. *Brereton* and Mr. *Plomer*.—Each of these gentlemen were powerfully supported by the company then at *Bath*; a paper war was a long time continued; a poll demanded and carried on, in which each claimed a superiority of numbers,* and both acted for one night as Master of the Ceremonies; nor can we pretend to say how far discord and opposition might have been carried, had not a reconciliation been effected by a very respectable committee selected from the friends of each party, who unanimously agreed to allow each candidate a ball, and to equally divide the surplus of that year's subscription, amounting to near 500l. between them, on condition that they resigned their pretensions to the Mastership of the Ceremonies, which they consented to:—And Capt. WADE, nephew to the late General Wade, was appointed to that office, and officiated at a very numerous and splendid ball on Friday night the 18th of April, 1769, when the greatest satisfaction and complacency were expressed by all the company; and a

* Every subscriber to the balls, whether lady or gentleman, resident at Bath, has a right to vote for Master of the Ceremonies.

ſubſcription was opened to preſent the Captain with a Gold Medallion, to be worn by him as a proper mark of diſtinction.—The Medallion is made of fine gold, enamelled blue, and elegantly enriched with brilliants. On one ſide is a raiſed figure of *Venus*, with a golden apple in one hand, and a rudder in the other: The motto, *Venus decens*. The reverſe is a wreath of laurel: The motto *Arbiter Elegantiæ, Communi Conſenſu*.

Mr. Wade reſigned his office on the 8th of July, 1777; and no leſs than ſeven candidates immediately ſtarted to be his ſucceſſor. The conteſt was, however, at laſt left between William Brereton and William Dawſon, Eſqrs. and it being the wiſh of their friends to preſerve the peace and harmony of Bath, it was propoſed at ſeveral meetings of the frequenters of each Rooms that Mr. Brereton ſhould officiate at the Old and Mr. Dawſon at the New Rooms, and accordingly the laſt week in October following, they were both elected to that office, and the amuſements of the city were never better conducted, and the general harmony of the company never more conſpicuous, than at preſent. Mr. Brereton wears the medallion preſented to Mr. Wade, and Mr. Dawſon wears another medallion of fine gold, enamelled in the higheſt perfection, and enriched with brilliants: On one ſide is an elegant figure of *Minerva*, over which is the motto *Decus et Tutamen*, and under *Dulce eſt decipere in Loco*, round theſe a rich border of tranſparent enamel of the high Barré colour: On the reverſe *Arbiter elegantiarum* 30 *Oct.* 1777, decorated with wreaths of laurel and palm, beautifully enamelled on a blue ground in their proper colours.

We ſhall here preſent our readers with a liſt of all the Inns and Tavens, the Streets they are ſituated in, the Names of the people they are kept by; and likewiſe an account of every Machine, Poſt-Chaiſe, and Diligence, that ſets out from each reſpective Inn, where any go from.

The BEAR, *Cheap-Street*.
Kept by Mr. PHILLOTT.

YORK-HOUSE, *York-Buildings*.
Kept by Mr. LUCAS.

WHITE-

WHITE-LION, *High-Street, (Market-Place.)*
Kept by Mr. ARNOLD.

A MACHINE for London, in One Day, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eleven o'clock at night; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 3s. each.

A POST-COACH for London every afternoon, (Saturday excepted) at four, arrives in London about ſeven the next morning; carries Four Paſſengers;—fare 30s.

A DILIGENCE for London, every morning, (Sunday excepted) at four o'clock, in One Day; carries Three Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 10s.

A POST-COACH for London, in Two Days, every Monday, Wedneſday, & Friday morning at eight o'clock; carries Four Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 10s.

The THREE TUNS, *Stall-Street.*
Kept by Mr. PHILLIPS.

A MACHINE for London, in One Day, every Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at eleven o'clock at night; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 3s.

Two COACHES for Briſtol, every Day; one at nine o'clock in the morning, the other at three in the afternoon; each carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 2s.

WHITE-HART, *Stall-Street.*
Kept by Mr. TAYLOR.

A POST-COACH for London, in Two Days, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the morning; carries Four Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 10s.

The CHRISTOPHER, *High-Street' (Market-Place.*
Kept by Mr. EAST.

A MACHINE for London, in One Day, every Sunday, Tueſday, and Thurſday, at ten o'clock at night; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 3s.

Three COACHES for Briſtol, every day; one at half paſt eight o'clock in the morning, another at nine, and the other at four in the afternoon; carrying Six Paſſengers each;—fare 2s.

A DILIGENCE to Weymouth, in One Day, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ſeven in the morning, during ſummer; carries Three Paſſengers;—fare 16s.

GREYHOUND and SHAKESPEARE,

(*High-Street, Market-Place.*)

Kept by Mr. WILLIAMS.

A MACHINE for London, in One Day, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ten o'clock at night; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 3s.

Two COACHES for Briſtol, every day; one at half an hour after eight o'clock in the morning, the other at three o'clock in the afternoon;—fare 2s.

The CASTLE, *Northgate-Street.*

Kept by Mr. DORE.

A POST-COACH to Exeter, in One Day, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday morning, at four o'clock; carries Four Paſſengers;—fare 16s.

A POST-COACH to London, in One Day, every morning at four o'clock; carries Five Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 8s.

A POST-COACH to London, in Two Days, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday morning, at eight o'clock; carries Five Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 10s.

A POST-COACH to Weymouth, in One Day, (during ſummer) every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday morning at ſeven o'clock; carries Five Paſſengers;—fare 16s.

A POST-COACH to Gloceſter, every Monday and Thurſday morning at ſeven o'clock, (during ſummer) carries Five Paſſengers;—fare 11s.

A COACH for Goſport, through Southampton, in One Day, every Tueſday and Thurſday, at three o'clock in the morning; carries Six Paſſengers—fare 1l.

The SARACEN's-HEAD, *Broad-Street.*

Kept by Mr. DAVIS.

A DILIGENCE to Weymouth, in One Day, (during ſummer) every Monday, Wedneſday, andFriday, at five in the morning; carries three Paſſengers;—fare 16s.

A DILIGENCE for Exeter, in One Day, (during ſummer) every morning at five o'clock; carries Three Paſſengers;—fare 16s.

A DILIGENCE to Gloceſter, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday morning, at ſeven o'clock; carries Three Paſſengers;—fare 11s.

A MACHINE

A MACHINE for London, in One Day, through Andover, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ten o'clock at night; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 5s.

A COACH to Briſtol, every day, at nine o'clock in the morning;—fare; 2s.

The ANGEL, *Weſtgate-Street.*

Kept by Mr. PICKWICK.

A COACH for Oxford, every Wedneſday and Saturday morning, at four o'clock; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 1s.

A DILIGENCE for Exeter, every morning at five o'clock; carries Three Paſſengers;—fare 1l. 1s.

A COACH for Briſtol, every afternoon at four o'clock; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 2s.

The LAMB, *Stall-Street.*

Kept by Mrs. DOVER.

A MACHINE for Exeter, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at four o'clock in the morning; carries Four Paſſengers;—fare 16s.

The ANGEL, *near the Old Bridge.*

Kept by Mr. WINDSOR.

A COACH for Saliſbury, in One Day, every Wedneſday and Saturday, at ſix o'clock in the morning; carries Six Paſſengers;—fare 8s.

A DILIGENCE for Southampton, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday morning, at half after eight o'clock in the morning; carries Three Paſſengers;—fare 11s.

FULL MOON, *Near the Old Bridge.*

Kept by Mr. EDWARDS.

WESTGATE-INN, *Weſtgate-Street.*

Kept by Mr. PINNOCK.

☞ All the preceding Carriages take Outſide Paſſengers, and Children in Lap, at half price; and every Inſide Paſſenger is allowed fourteen pounds weight of luggage, and for all above to pay three halfpence per pound.

WAGGONS.

WALTER WILTSHIRE's Flying Waggons ſet out from Bath and London, every Sunday at ſix, and Wedneſday evening at ſeven o'clock, and arrive in London and Bath every Wedneſday and Saturday morning early.

His Slow Waggons ſet out from Bath every Monday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday morning at ten o'clock, and arrive in London the Friday, Monday, and Tueſday following at noon; ſet out from London every Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Saturday morning at five o'clock, and arrive in Bath Saturday, Monday, and Thurſday, at two in the afternoon.

Theſe Waggons ſet up at the White-Swan, Holborn-bridge, London, and call at the White Bear, and Old White Horſe Cellar, Piccadilly, to leave and take up goods and paſſengers.—The ſame Waggons to and from Briſtol.

WILLIAM JAMES and SON's Flying Waggons, ſet out from their warehouſe in Walcot-ſtreet, Bath, and the Three Cups in Bread-ſtreet, London, every Sunday and Wedneſday evening, and arrive at each place every Wedneſday and Saturday morning.—Theſe Waggons are very convenient for paſſengers, and have a guard in and out of London for their ſafety.—They call going and coming at the New White-Horſe Cellar and Black Bear, Piccadilly.

Their Slow Waggons as uſual.—Alſo,

A Waggon to and from Briſtol every day; and every Sunday evening a Waggon goes from their warehouſe in the Old-Market, Briſtol, for Bridgewater, and the Weſt of England; and returns every Wedneſday morning in time for goods to be forwarded by that day's Fly.

WILLIAM SOMERTON's Flying Waggons, to London in Two Days, ſet out from his houſe at Weſtgate, Bath, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and from Gerrard's-Hall Inn, Baſing-lane, the ſame days, at twelve o'clock. Deliver goods in London, and from London in Bath and Briſtol, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday following.—Go through Melkſham and Devizes Thurſdays and Saturdays going up, and Mondays and Fridays coming down; through Corſham, Laycock, and Sandy-lane, Tueſdays going up, and Wedneſdays

Wedneſdays coming down. Call to take up and deliver goods, &c. going in and coming out, at the Three Kings, Piccadilly; the Green Man and Still, Oxford-Road; and George Inn, Long-Acre.

His Slow Waggons as uſual.

☞ No charge taken of money, jewels, plate, &c. by any of the above Waggons, unleſs notice be given.

A Waggon comes from Saliſbury through Warminſter to the Full-Moon near the Old Bridge, Bath, Tueſdays and Fridays; returns Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

A Waggon goes from the Unicorn, near St. Michael's Church, to Devizes, once a week, the day uncertain.

Stage Waggons to Briſtol every day by Wm. Somerton, at Weſtgate, and Geo. Caſtle in Stall-ſtreet. Caſtle's goes to the Three Kings, in Thomas-ſtreet; and Somerton's to the Lamb inn in Broad-Mead.

Perſons who live in Bath may alſo ſend parcels every Wedneſday evening into the country by the men who carry CRUTTWELL'S BATH CHRONICLE; which is circulated in Briſtol and Wells, (and in all the villages on both roads to thoſe cities,) Glaſtonbury, Bridgewater, Petherton, Wellington, Taunton, Minehead, Penſford, Shepton-Mallet, Caſtle-Carey, Bruton, Sherborne, Wincanton, Bradford, Frome, Trowbridge, Heyteſbury, Weſtbury, Ameſbury, Lavington, Pewſey, Wilton, Saliſbury, Seend, Melkſham, Whitepariſh, Devizes, Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbury, Lambourn, Wantage, Farrington, Ramſbury, Highworth, Swindon, Wootton-Baſſet, Malmeſbury, Colerne, Marſhfield, Chippenham, Calne, Avebury, Corſham, Box, Laycock, Bath-Eaſton, Bradford, Sodbury, Cirenceſter, Frenchay, Hanham, Berkeley, Wickwar, Stroud, Tetbury, Wotton-Underedge, Minchin-Hampton, Newport, Durſley, Froceſter, Gloceſter, and ſeveral other towns, intermediate villages, noblemen and gentlemen's ſeats, &c. &c. to which there is no other direct conveyance.

Likewiſe, to many of the above places, every Monday, by the men who carry HOOPER and KEENE's BATH JOURNAL.

For

For the convenience of the Nobility, Gentry, and other paſſengers going to Ireland, by way of South-Wales, particularly to any part of Munſter or Leinſter, two paſſage Veſſels are now eſtabliſhed between Hubberſton on Milford-Haven and Waterford, at the Ship and Caſtle, a good houſe, kept by Sage Ley, (widow of an Officer of the Royal Navy,) which ſail once a week (wind and weather permitting) between theſe ports. Fare for cabbin paſſengers, without board, one guinea, with board two guineas; common hold paſſengers a crown Engliſh money; horſes a guinea; and poſt-chaiſes two guineas. The accommodations and travelling on the South-Wales road very good.

BARGES, for the conveyance of goods to and from Briſtol, are kept by Mrs. Ward, in Bradley's-Buildings.

Meaſurements of the principal Coach-Roads from BATH, according to the Mile-ſtones, where they are erected.

From *Bath* to *London*.

	Miles.
To Bathford, thro' Bath-Eaſton	2½
Horſe and Jockey	3½
Melkſham	5
Devizes	8
Beckington	6
Overton	4
Marlborough	4
Froxfield	7
Hungerford	3
Newbury	8½
Thatcham	2½
Woolhampton	4
Theal	5
Reading	5
Twyford	5
Maidenhead	8
Salthill	4½
Slough	1
Colnbrook	3½
Hounſlow	4
End of Brentford	5
Turnham-Green	1
Kenſington	3½
Hyde-park corner	1½
	107

Another Road to LONDON.

	Miles.
To Bath-Eaſton	2
Box	3
Chippenham	7
Calne	6
Marlborough	13
London, as above	74
	105

To *Gloceſter, Worceſter, Weſt-Cheſter*, and *Holyhead*, through *North-Wales*.

	Miles.
To Petty-France	11
Froceſter	14
Gloceſter	12
Upton	17
Worceſter	10
Broadwater	16
New-Inn	10
Newport	19
Whitchurch	21
Cheſter	21
Bretton	4½
Harding	2½
Pantry-bridge	3
Northorpe	2
Holywell	6
St. Aſaph	12
Abergeley	12
Conway, or Aberconway	8
Llandegay	12
Bangor	4
Bangor-Ferry	2
Llangavenny	7½
Gwyndu	5
Holyhead	12½
	241

To *Hubberſton, (on Milford-Haven) thro' South-Wales*

	Miles.
To Petty-France	15
Froceſter	14
Gloceſter	12
Michael-Dean	12
Monmouth	16
Abergavenny	16
Brecon	20
Trecaſtle	13
Llanyndovery	9
Landills	13
Carmarthen	15
St. Ebars	9

	Miles.
Narbeth	13
Haverford	10
Hubberston, on Milford-Haven	10
	197
To Hubberston, over the New-Paſſage	165
To ditto, over Auſt	157

To OXFORD.

To Petty-France	13
Didmarton	2
Tetbury,	6
Cirenceſter	13
Biberry	7
Burford	10
Whitney	7
Oxford	10
	67

From OXFORD *to* LONDON.

To Wheatley	5
Tetſworth	6
Stokenchurch	5
Wickham	7
Beaconsfield	6
Uxbridge	8
London	15
	52

To HEREFORD.

To Gloceſter	41
Roſs	16
Hereford	14
	71

To Warwick, Coventry, Leiceſter, and Nottingham.

To Tetbury	23
Cirenceſter	10
Foſs-Bridge	8
Stow	14
Harford-bridge	13
Warwick	14
Coventry	10
Leiceſter	25
Loughborough	11
Nottingham	16
	144

To *Birmingham* and *Derby.*

To Worceſter	68
Droitwich	6
Bromſgrove	3
Birmingham	14
Litchfield	16
Burton-upon-Trent	12
Derby	12
	137

To *Saliſbury* and *Southampton.*

To Beckington	10
Warminſter	6
Heytesbury	13
Knooke	1
Codford	3
Deptford-Inn	3
Steeple-Longford	3
Stapelford	2
Newton	2
Saliſbury	6
Alderbury	4
White-pariſh	4
Romſey	8
Southampton	8
	62

To *Wells, Bridgwater, Taunton, Exeter,* and *Plymouth.*

To Radſtock	7
Old-Down	6
Wells	6
Glaſtonbury	6
Piper's-Inn	4½
Bridgwater	10½
Taunton	12
Wellington	7
Maiden-Down	5
Collumpton	8
Bradnich	3
Exeter	9
Chudleigh	10
Aſhburton	10
Brent	7
Plymouth	16
	127

To *Dorcheſter* and *Weymouth,*

To Radſtock	7
Chilcompton	4
Cannard's-Grave	8
Anſford Inn	7
Sherborne	11
Dorcheſter	18
Weymouth	8
	63

To *Sturton,* (*the Seat of Henry Hoare, Eſq.*

To Mitford	3
Hinton	2
Phillip's-Norton	2
Beckington	3
Frome	3
Long-Leat	4
Maiden-Bradley	3
Sturton	4
	24

To *Truro & Falmouth.*

To Exeter	84
Crockernwell	11
Oakhampton	11
Lyſton	17
Camelford	22
Ward-bridge	14
St. Collomb	7
St. Michael	8
Truro	12
Penryn	80
Falmouth	2
	198

To *Wincheſter*, and *Portſmouth*.

	Miles.
To Saliſbury	38
Stockbridge	16
Wincheſter	8
Waltham	10
Wickham	5
Southwick	4
Portſmouth	8
	89

To *Brighthelmſtone*.

To Southwick	81
Havant	8
Chicheſter	9
Arundel	11
Findon	7
Bramber	5
Brighthelmſtone	9
	43

To *Blandford*.

	Miles.
To Warminſter	16
Shaftesbury	15
Blandford	12
	43

To *Chepſtow*, *Brecknock*, *Carmarthen*, & *Haverfordweſt*.

To Twerton	2
Salford	3
Keynſham	2
Briſlington	3
Briſtol	2
Old-Paſſage	11
Chepſtow	3
Ragland	15
Abergavenny	10
Crickhowell	6½
The Bulch	7
Brecknock	6½
Trecaſtle	10
Llanymdovery	10
New-Inn	14
Carmarthen	15
St. Clare	10
Haverfordweſt	21½
	152½

To BRISTOL, *the Upper Road*.

To Kelweſton	3
Swineford	2½
Bitton	0½
Willſbridge	1
Hanham	1
Briſtol	3
	11

DIRECTIONS for TRAVELLERS, &c

When to paſs over at

AUST and NEW PASSAGES,

Between ENGLAND and WALES.

THE paſſage over this great River (Severn) is of vaſt importance to thoſe who want to travel between England and Wales; and people who are unacquainted with the hours of paſſing, very often loſe a great deal of time and buſineſs, in waiting on both ſides for paſſing:—Therefore obſerve, that the winds for paſſing are accounted but two ſorts, viz. all the winds that are ſoutherly and weſterly are called the *winds below*, and thoſe northerly the *winds above*; and when wind and tide go both one way, there is no paſſing except at the going out of the tide at Auſt, when at three quarters ebb you may paſs: But when the wind is above, all paſſing muſt be on the flood, or coming in of the tide, and then you may have five hours good paſſing: When the wind is below, all paſſing muſt be on the ebb, or going out of the tide, and then you may have ſeven hours good paſſing.

By

By finding the Moon's age, you may, by the following table, know what hours to paſs every day in the year:

Time of paſſing, Wind above. Moon's Age. Days.	H. M.		H. M.
1 16	from 02 00	to	07 00
2 17	02 48		07 48
3 18	03 36		08 36
4 19	04 24		09 24
5 20	05 12		10 12
6 21	06 00		01 00
7 22	06 48		11 48
8 23	07 36		12 36
9 24	08 24		01 24
10 25	09 12		02 12
11 26	10 00		03 00
12 27	10 48		03 48
13 28	11 56		04 56
14 29	12 24		05 24
15 30	01 12		06 12

Time of paſſing, Wind below. Moon's Age. Days.	H. M.		H M.
1 16	from 07 00	to	02 00
2 17	07 48		02 48
3 18	08 36		03 36
4 19	09 24		04 24
5 20	10 12		05 12
6 21	11 00		06 00
7 22	11 48		06 48
8 23	12 36		07 36
9 24	01 24		08 24
10 25	02 12		09 12
11 26	03 00		10 00
12 27	03 48		10 48
13 28	04 56		11 65
14 29	05 24		12 22
15 30	06 12		01 14

For example, if the moon be one or ſixteen days old, (which is the day of the change or full) the wind above, you may paſs from two to ſeven; wind below, from ſeven to two.——If the moon be five or twenty days old, the wind above, you may paſs from twelve minutes after five till twelve minutes after ten; wind below, from twelve minutes after ten, to twelve minutes after five.

*** 'Tis computed that the difference in paſſing at Auſt and the New Paſſage, varies but one hour, viz. when the tide is coming in, the wind above, then the New-Paſſage one hour before Auſt: Tide going out, wind below, then Auſt an hour before the New. So that, obſerving the difference, the ſame table ſerves for both paſſages.

☞ The boats begin to paſs and repaſs about half an hour before high water.

The Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Paſſengers, going over at both Paſſages.

A Coach, with ſix horſes, 16s.—Ditto with four horſes, 14s.—Ditto, with two horſes, 12s.—A Man, Woman, or Child, 4d. each.—A Man and Horſe, 1s.—A ſingle Horſe, 8d.—Beaſts, 4d. each.—Sheep, 2s. a ſcore.—Hogs 2s. 6d. a ſcore.

An

An Account of the Days and Hours the

POST ſets out from and arrives at BATH.

To and from London, (and parts beyond) Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Calne, & Chippenham,
Goes out—Every night, (except Friday) at 10 o'clock.
Comes in—Every morning (except Tueſday) from 6 to 8.

To and from all parts of Oxfordſhire, Abingdon, Farringdon, Malmeſbury, Swindon, Wotton-Baſſet, Cricklade, Highworth, Northleach, Lechlade, Fairford, Cirenceſter, Tetbury, Minchin-Hampton, Stroud, &c. &c.
Goes out—Sunday, Tueſday, Thurſday nights, at 10.
Comes in—Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday, from 6 to 9 in the morning.

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Goes out—Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday nights, at 11.
Comes in—Sunday, Tueſday, Thurſday, about 8 at night.

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